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THE Bombay Gazette.

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RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 55,107—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, AUGUST 9. 1910. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P.M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
13th August	EGYPT	7912	......	...
20th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
27th „	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
3rd Sept.	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10509
10th „	OCEANA	6610	......	...
17th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
24th „	PERSIA	7951	......	...
1st Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
8th „	ARABIA	7903	......	..
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
22nd „	EGYPT	7912	......	...
29th „	MANTUA	10885	......	...
5th Nov.	HIMALAYA	6898	......	...
12th „	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	10883
19th „	MARMORA	10509	......	
26th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All passengers must attend at that place at 1 P. M. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA AND NEWZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1911.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
18th Feb.	SALSETTE	6000	MANTUA	10885
25th „	ARABIA	7903	....	..
4th March	MALWA	10883	....	..
11th „	EGYPT	7912	....	..
18th „	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA	10512
22nd „	* ARCADIA	7000	....	..
25th „	PERSIA	7951	....	..
1st April	MARMORA	10509	....	..
8th „	CALEDONIA	7558	....	..
15th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
22nd „	MANTUA	10885	....	..
29th „	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
6th May	ARABIA	7903	....	..
13th „	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
20th „	EGYPT	7912	....	..

The above Mail Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

*INTERMEDIALE PASSENGER STEAMER,
At Special Rates.

The S. S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, 22nd MARCH, 1911 direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	Single.	Return.
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
To London by Sea	Rs. 528 or Rs. 627	Rs. 792 or Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

For Accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Acting Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. CO.

THE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS. (CITY AND HALL LINES).

Approximate Sailings from Bombay and Karachi, for Marseilles, Liverpool, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1910.	Leave Karachi, 1910.
C. City of Manchester	8900	...	August 9
B. City of Lucknow	6000	...	„ 21
A. Trafford Hall	8000	...	„ 25
C. City of Karachi	8400	...	Sept. 8
B. Locksley Hall	7500	...	„ 13
B. City of Naples	9000	...	„ 23
C. City of York	11000	...	Oct. 4

A. 1st Class Passenger Steamers fitted throughout with Electric Light and Fans, and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Cargo Boats carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess having accommodation for 2—12 passengers.

C. Steamers which have both First and Second Class accommodation.

No extra charge for Express Service or two Berthed Cabins.

Electric Fans free.

Concession granted to families, Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

OUTWARD AUTUMN SAILINGS, 1910.

In conjunction with the Homeward 1910 sailings for those desirous of returning in 6, 8, and 9 months, etc.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Liverpool.	Due Bombay.
*C. City of York	11000	Aug. 22	Sept. 13
‡C. City of Glasgow	9500	Sept. 17	Octr. 10
*C. City of Calcutta	11000	„ 22	„ 15
‡C. City of London	11000	Octr. 17	Nov. 6
*A. Trafford Hall	8000	„ 26	„ 19

* Calling at Naples. ‡ Calling at Marseilles.

JOINT SERVICE.
In connection with
NORDDEUTSCHER LLOYD, BREMEN
TO
MARSEILLES, NAPLES, GENOA, ANTWERP, HAMBURG & BREMEN.

Through rates of passage money may be obtained

For passages and full particulars apply to—

Bombay:—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Sons Agency.

Messrs. KILLICK NIXON & Co., Agents.

Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes Campbell & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AMERICAN LINE.

DIRECT SAILINGS MONTHLY.

TAKING CARGO for NEW YORK, BOSTON, PHILADELPHIA, or BALTIMORE.

For further particulars regarding freight, etc., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
TURNER, MORRISON & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPPING

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI. (Direct.)

T. S. "LHASA," 2,171 tons, on Friday, 12th Aug. at 6 a. m. or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 11th Aug. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Baghdad.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "GOALPARA," 2,147 tons, on Monday, 15th Aug. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA. (Fortnightly.)

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about the 13th August.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

8th August, 1910.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
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BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st Sept.
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st October
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st November
BOHEMIA	4281	G. Gillhuber	16th „
AFRICA	4719	E. Seberich	1st December
GRAZ	3905	....	16th „

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about
CHINA	6017	G. Berguglian	29th December

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.
ACCELERATED LINE.

Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450 & 500 *
Saloon Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675 to 750*
Saloon Class to London	„ 545 „ 635*
Saloon Class to London and back	„ 865 „ 1020*
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice	350
Intermediate Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 525
Intermediate Class to London	„ 445
Intermediate Class to London and back	„ 715

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	„ 675
Single Class to London	„ 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	„ 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
Austria	G. Raicich	7588	24th Aug, 1910

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co., Bombay

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRIKA LINE)

Regular Fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following steamers will SAIL:—

Steamer.	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about 1910.
b Markgraf	3,680	Timm	20th Aug.
a Somali	2,700	Greiwe	30th „

Taking passengers and cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS and DURBAN.

a Will carry also cargo and passengers for Cape Ports.

b Will call at Seychelles.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.

24, Medow Street, Bombay, 13th July, 1910.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

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SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
SYDNEY	4,113	Costa	1st Sept. 1910.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	29th Sept. „
NERA	5,538	Martin	27th Oct. „
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	24th Nov. „
ARMAND BEHIC	6,386	X	22nd Dec. „
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	X	19th Jan 1911.
SALAZIE	4,147	Riquier	16th Feb. „

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about
NERA	5,538	Martin	12th Aug 1910.
CALEDONIEN	4,130	Lafont	9th Sept „

For further particulars apply to—

G. CHANDIZE,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Agent.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, W. S.

THE CREDIT BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE:
"7, Green Street, Fort, Bombay."

BRANCHES:
Ahmedabad, Bhawnagar, Hyderabad-Sind and Karachi.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL
Rs. 35,00,000.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed on daily balances from Rs. 100 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

SAVINGS BANK.

Interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum, rules on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed Deposits for 12 months and shorter periods to be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interests thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

JAFFER JOOSAB,
Manager.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,600,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
3, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg	Ipoh (Perak), F. M. S.	Manilla
Bombay	Medan Deli (Sumatra)	Cebu
Calcutta	Singapore	Hongkong
Madras	Kwala Lumpor (F. M. S.)	Foochow
Rangoon	Klang (F. M. States.)	Shanghai
Colombo	Seremban (F. M. States.)	Tientsin
Karachi	Bangkok	Hankow
Amritsar	Batavia	Yokohama
Penang	Sourabaya	Kobe
Thaiping (Perak F. M. S.)	Saigon	New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS 10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34,
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

J. S. BRUCE,
Acting Agent.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the "Bombay Gazette" Electric Printing Works 2 Green Street Fort.

POONA RACES, 1910.

COMMENCING SATURDAY, 30TH JULY.

With the help of a GOOD BINOCULAR you can obtain

THE BEST SPORT
FOR
YOUR MONEY.

Rs. 28-8.	The "VELDT" Binocular. A particularly large field and a good night glass. Suitable for Field, Marine or Theatre.
Rs. 35.	The "FLAMARION." A perfect field glass with achromatic lenses. Used by several Regiments in India and is considered most useful and a wonderful glass for all forms of sport.
Rs. 78-12.	Marcks' "PRISMATIC" Binocular. This glass compares favourably both in optical and mechanical construction with the best. Once carefully focussed always ready.
Rs. 70.	The "DERBY" Prismatic Binocular is English-made throughout. Possesses clear definition with a large field, can be focussed in a second.
Rs. 110.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 20. Magnification 6x. Surface Magnification 36x.
Rs. 127.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 30. Magnification 9x. Surface Magnification 81x.
Rs. 144.	GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular No. 40. Magnification 12x. Surface Magnification 144x.

GOERZ TRIEDER Binocular exceeds the Magnifying power of any Binocular extant. They are practically powerful Telescopes in Binocular form.

The above prices include brown leather case with belt fittings and slings with each Binocular. Prices are subject to 10 per cent. discount for cash.

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JEWELLERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS,
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QUININE ELIXIR (ELIXIR CHINA)

THE best Tonic for the System, containing all the properties of the peruvian bark, aids digestion, and prevents fever attacks; pleasant to the taste. It is recommended to convalescents.

DOSE—A liqueur glass before or after meals.
OBTAINABLE IN LITRE BOTTLES,

RS. 5-12
FROM

MONGINI BROTHERS,

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
25-27-29, Church Gate Street, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 800,000

HEAD OFFICE:
17, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Cawnpore

Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Cochin,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy

Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa,
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realizing Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

Post Box No. 141.
BOMBAY.

J. BLACK,
Ag. Manager.

● SELF CURE NO FICTION! ●
NO SUFFERER NEED NOW DESPAIR.
THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

THERAPION No. 1
in a remarkably short time, often a few days only, Cures discharges (either sex) superseding injections

THERAPION No. 2
Cures blood poison, bad legs, ulcers, sores, painful swelled joints, &c. when mercurial treatment fails.

THERAPION No. 3
Cures chronic weakness, lost vigor and vital force.

Either Number Therapion & all self treatment directions enclosed, of chemists or post free 3/- from The Le Clerc Medicine Co., Haverstock Rd., Hampstead, London, Eng. Try New Dragee (Tasteless) Form of Therapion, easy to take, safe, lasting cure. Trade Marked word 'THERAPION' is on British Govt. Stamp affixed to every genuine packet.

※ THERAPION ※
CURES TO STAY CURED.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	„ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	„ 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

The Hon'ble SIR SASSOON DAVID Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. J. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)

THE HON'BLE MR. H. R. GREAVES, (of Messrs. Greaves, Cotton & Co.)

RATANJI DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)

GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).

The Hon'ble Mr. LALUBHAI SAMALDAS (Bhownuggur.)

KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)

RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)

The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

R. BARLOW, Esq. (of Messrs. Symons Barlow & Lang.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

J. A. STEWART,
Acting Manager

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit or Turpentine
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	150°	in cases.
Ghester	125°	„ „
Monkey	125°	„ „
Elephant		in tins and bulk.

EMPIRE OF INDIA Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE TH
RATES AND CONDITIONS
OF THE
Empire of India Life Office
WITH THOSE OF
ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the
ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET
To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS

are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,
CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.
MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,
FOR
STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.
MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON
CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

NOW READY **PRICE Rs. 3.**

THE Bombay Gazette

EXCHANGE TABLES.

(REVISED AND ENLARGED.)

STERLING INTO RUPEES.
RUPEES INTO STERLING.

ADVANCING BY 32NDS
FROM
1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4 23/32d.
ALSO
Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal Values—Due Dates.

SECOND EDITION.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
2, GREEN STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

1909.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION.

CONSIGNEES OF CARGO per P. & O. S. N. Company's s. s. "DELHI," from JAPAN, CHINA, STRAITS & COLOMBO, are hereby informed of the Vessel's arrival, and requested to take immediate delivery of their goods landed at No. 19 Shed, Victoria Dock.

Captain Ericson, the Surveyor, will attend every morning to survey damaged packages. All claims in this respect must be preferred to the undersigned within 7 days from the date of discharge, and Bills should be presented for payment within one month from the steamer's arrival, otherwise they will not be entertained.

No surveys will be held on bag cargo packed in single gunnies only, or on goods removed from the Landing Shed.

A. H. FROOM,
ACTING SUPERINTENDENT,
P. & O. S. N. Co.

S. S. "TRAFFORD HALL."

ARRIVED on the 7th Instant.

CONSIGNEES are requested TO TAKE DELIVERY of their CARGO from the DOCKS. Packages exceeding 30 cwts. in weight will be landed on the quay at the risk and expense of the consignees unless boats are sent alongside to take delivery without delay.

Chafed or broken packages must be surveyed before removal from the Landing Shed, otherwise no claim will be recognised. The undersigned decline to survey Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse.

Captain Metcalfe will attend every morning to survey damaged and broken packages. All claims must be certified by him and sent in within a month of Steamer's arrival, or they will not be paid.

EDWARD BATES & SONS, AGENCY,
(KILLICK, NIXON & CO.),
Agents.

Home Street, Bombay, 8th August, 1910.

WANTED.

AN EXPERIENCED MIDWIFE and NURSE, for the Janjira State. Pay from Rs. 30 to 40 per month according to qualifications. Apply sharp with testimonials to the Undersigned.

B. M. KHARKAR,
Dewan of Janjira.

Murud-Janjira, 5th August, 1910.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

TENDERS are invited by 1 o'clock on TUESDAY the 16th August, 1910, for the construction of a Guard-Room for 12 men in the compound of the Dadar Distillery. Value of work about Rs. 3,500. Further particulars may be obtained at the office of the Undersigned. The Undersigned reserves the right to reject any tender or tenders and no reason will be given for the acceptance or the rejection of any tender. Tender forms will be issued on payment of the usual fees during office hours, either on personal application or by Agents.

E. M. PROES, A. M. Inst., C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Presidency.

BOMBAY, 8TH AUGUST, 1910.

POONA FIFTH EXTRA MEETING.

WEDNESDAY, 17TH AUGUST, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that ENTRY CLOSES at 6 P.M. on TUESDAY, 9th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

POONA RACES 1ST MEETING.

3RD, 7TH, 10TH AND 17TH SEPTEMBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 2ND ENTRY CLOSES on TUESDAY, 9th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

POONA RACES 2ND MEETING.

24TH AND 28TH SEPTEMBER, AND 1ST OCTOBER, 1910.

OWNERS are reminded that 1st ENTRY CLOSES on TUESDAY, 9th August, 1910.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, W. I. T. C.

Poona, 3rd August, 1910.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

TENDERS FOR THE PURCHASE OF SECOND-HAND MATERIAL AND UNSERVICEABLE STORES, VIZ., RAIL PIECES, CAST AND WROUGHT IRON AND STEEL SCRAP, TYRES AND WHEELS SCRAP, BRASS SCRAP, SECOND-HAND CRANE CHAIN, WHITE METAL IN INGOTS, ETC., ETC.

THE AGENT is prepared to receive tenders at his office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 p.m. (S.T.) on WEDNESDAY, the 10th August, 1910, for the purchase of above, which can be seen on application to the Company's Wharf Superintendent, Wadi Bandar; Assistant Storekeeper, Jhansi; District Engineer, Poona; and at this Depot.

TENDERS.—These must be made out on the Company's authorised forms, which can be had on application to the undersigned at his office on payment of Rs. 2 per copy.

TERMS.—A sum equivalent to 10 per cent. of value of the material tendered for (subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender as a guarantee of good faith in due fulfilment of contract, failure in which shall entail the forfeiture of the deposit without the Railway having to prove any loss by the transaction. Only cash or Currency Notes (on which no interest will be allowed) or Government Promissory Notes, will be received as deposits, and if the latter, they must be endorsed in favour of "The Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company or order."

PAYMENT.—To be made to the Company's Cashier, Bombay, on receipt of acceptance of the offer.

NOTE.—The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any tender.

APPLICANTS are requested not to tender for more material than they are able to pay for and remove WITHIN ONE MONTH from the date of acceptance of Tender.

G. R. WEBB,
General Storekeeper.

GENERAL STOREKEEPER'S OFFICE,
PAREL, 4TH JULY, 1910.

THE PECHEY PHIPSON SANITARIUM FOR WOMEN AND CHILDREN, NASIK.

THIS SANITARIUM is situated close to NASIK Railway Station and consists of 15 small cottages in a compound of about 11 acres. It is intended to accommodate convalescents from Bombay of all races who cannot afford to go to a Hotel or Dak Bungalow. Each cottage is plainly furnished and male relatives are allowed to accompany their families.

The climate at Nasik from June to March is delightful, and the dry bracing air of the Deccan speedily restores health and strength to the jaded Bombay invalid.

No rent is charged, but a fee of Rs. 15 per mensem for a large cottage or Rs. 10 for a small one has to be paid to cover Bheesti and Halalkhore charges.

The cottages are granted for one month at a time.

The sanitarium is under the personal supervision of a European Superintendent (Mr. J. M. Dart) who does all that is possible to make visitors comfortable.

Application for cottages should be made to

THE HONORARY SECRETARIES,
Pechey Phipson Sanitarium for Women and Children,
6, Apollo Street,
Bombay.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE FOLLOWING Rules prescribed by the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay, pursuant to Sub-section (2) of Section 110A of the City of Bombay, Municipal Act, 1888, as amended by the Bombay Repealing and Amending Act, 1910, in the matter of MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES, LOST or DESTROYED, are published for the information of the Public.

P. R. CADELL,
Ag. Municipal Commissioner
for the City of Bombay.

Municipal Offices,
Bombay, 6th August, 1910.

RULES.

1. In case a Municipal Debenture is alleged to have been wholly or partly lost or destroyed, a person claiming to be the person to whom, but for the loss or destruction, it would be payable, must, in the first instance, notify the loss or destruction by letter addressed to the Municipal Commissioner, the Bank of Bombay, and Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and such letter shall contain the following particulars:—

(1) Particulars of the Debenture according to the following form:—

Municipal Debenture for Rs.   No.
of the   per cent. Loan of

(2) Last half year for which interest has been paid.

(3) To whom paid.

(4) Name of the person in whose name the Debenture was issued (if known).

(5) The circumstances attending the loss.

(6) Whether the loss was reported to the Police.

The above letter shall be accompanied by:—

(a) The Post Office registry receipt, if any, for the letter containing the Debenture, if the same was lost in transmission by post.

(b) The Police report, if any, can be obtained.

(c) A letter signed by an accredited officer of the Bank of Bombay certifying the last payment of interest made on the Debenture.

(d) If the Claimant be not the last registered holder all documentary evidence necessary to trace his title from the last registered holder.

(e) Any portion or fragment which may remain of the lost or destroyed Debenture.

2. The Claimant, before applying for a duplicate Debenture to be issued to him, must further notify the loss or destruction of the Debenture by advertisement in three successive issues of the "Gazette of India" and of the "Bombay Government Gazette," and such notification shall be in the form following or as near thereto as circumstances will admit:—

Lost or Distroyed (as the case may be) Municipal Debenture No.   of the   per cent. loan of   for Rupees   originally standing in the name of   and last endorsed to   the proprietor by whom it was never endorsed to any other person, having been lost or destroyed, notice is hereby given that payament of the above Municipal Debenture and the interest thereupon have been stopped at the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, and that applications is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate in favour of the proprietor. The Public are cautioned against purchasing or otherwise dealing with the abovementioned security:

Name of the advertiser.........................

Residence...

3. At the expiration of six months from the date of insertion of the last advertisement, the Municipal Commissioner shall, if satisfied of the loss or destruction of a portion of a Debenture and of the justice of the claim and if a sufficient portion for the indentification of the Debenture so lost or destroyed shall have been produced, direct the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, upon execution of such bond of indemnity as hereinafter mentioned to issue to the Claimant a duplicate Debenture in lieu of that so lost or destroyed as aforesaid. If, however, no portion or no sufficient portion of the Debenture so lost or destroyed shall have been produced as aforesaid, then at the expiration of two years from the date of the insertion of such last advertisement, the Municipal Commissioner shall, if satisfied as aforesaid, pass an order directing the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, upon the execution of such bond of indemnity as is hereinafter mentioned to pay the Claimant interest in respect of the Debenture so lost or destroyed pending the issue of a duplicate note, and also directing the Public Debt Office, Bank of Bombay, at the expiration of six years from the date of the publication of the notification under Rule 2 if no reason to the contrary appear, to issue to the Claimant upon the execution of such further indemnity bond as is herein-after mentioned a duplicate debenture in lieu of that so lost or destroyed as aforesaid.

4. Indemnity Bonds when taken on the issue of a duplicate Debenture or Debentures shall be for twice the amount of such Debenture or Debentures and when taken on the issue of orders for the payment of interest shall be for twice the amount of the interest involved, that is to say, twice the aggregate amount of all back interest accrued due on the debenture, plus twice the amount of all the interest, to accrue due thereon, during the six years which will have to elapse before the issue of a duplicate Debenture, can be made. The Indemnity Bonds aforesaid must be executed by the Claimant and (except in cases in which sureties are dispensed with by the Commissioner) by two approved sureties. For simple cases, forms of Indemnity Bond may be issued by the Municipal Commissioner on printed forms to be prescribed by the Corporation under advice of the Municipal Solicitors.

5. No fee will be charged if a Bond does not exceed in amount Rs. 500 but on Bonds for higher amounts a fee of Rs. 5 for every Rs. 1,000 or a part of Rs. 1,000 will be charged, provided that no fee for any one Bond so issued shall exceed in amount Rs. 30.

6. If, however, the Municipal Commissioner considers that the circumstances of the case demand that a Bond shall be specially prepared by the Municipal Solicitors their costs in respect of the preparation of such Bond shall be payable by the Claimant.

MALARIA.

NEMESIS AGUE SPECIFIC,

is a rational Remedy for Ague, Malarial, Bilious, Plague and other Fevers. A General Bitter Tonic, and Heart Stimulent. Per bottle, Re. 1.

CHOLERA.

"ZAM-ZAM."

A wonder of the Age. The Family Remedy. Instantaneous cure for Cholera, Colic, Cramp, Dyspepsia, Griping.

☞ See the Trade-mark of a Wading Bird. Per bottle—Ans. 8 and Ans. 14.

F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, SHAIKH MEMON STREET,
BOMBAY.

CLARKES. B. 41. PILLS. A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years' success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum credit, or Rs. 30 in advance, post free.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!
AND
EVERY NIGHT at usual time:

GRAND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME.

1.—No followers allowed.
2.—Mysterious armour.
3.—Tempting necklace.
4.—The knot in the handkerchief.
5.—A Cannon duel.
6.—Ranson's folly.
7.—Before and after.

FOOLSHEAD AND MAX LINDER IN THEIR EXCENTRICITIES.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &C.

HAIG & HAIG

XXX WHISKY

(Distillers since 1679)

Renowned for its pure quality and pleasant mellow flavour.

Insist upon having the original brand

To be had of
Messrs. D. C. OOMRIGAR & Co., D.D. BARIA, and other Wine Merchants
or,
ALDRIDGE SALMON & Co., Limited, BOMBAY.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD.

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	„ 17,62,500
Reserve Fund	„ 4,00,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON.

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000, provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 3 Half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted.

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, 30th June, 1910.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	„ 16,250,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
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Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKER:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld., The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA.
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	$ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

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BANGKOK
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SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

Nature's Way to Beauty.

ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, England's premier face-cream, is Nature's way to Beauty and is the only really safe and beneficial face-cream. The wonderful ICILMA NATURAL WATER contained in it is the greatest discovery ever made for the skin, for it stimulates the natural energy of the skin to resist all ill-effects of weather or age. That is why daintily-scented, greaseless

Icilma Fluor Cream

protects the skin from the hottest sun or coldest wind. Invaluable for immediately curing chaps, sunburn, insect bites and abrasions and for preventing blueness from cold. Cannot grow hair, requires no powder to hide it and does away with the necessity of dangerous greasy skin foods. For giving lasting clean cool comfort and healthy transparency of skin it has no equal.

MEN find it particularly soothing after shaving—rubbed in over night it makes the morning shave surprisingly easy.

(Icilma is pronounced—eye-silma.)

Of all good Chemists and Stores.

ICILMA CO., Ld., London, E.C., England.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Not exceeding three lines, Re. 1. Each succeeding line, annas 8. Minimum charge Re. 1.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

THE INDIAN CARPET MANUFACTURING COMPANY, No. 5 Rutherfield Street, SELLS SINGLE CARPETS, at Wholesale Rates. Inspection solicited.

WONDER! Machine in perfect use for 22 years. Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years, has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine.—G. D. Nariman, Hyderabad, Deccan.

ACCESSORIES, SPARES, ETC.—The UNIVERSAL ENGINEERING Co., 14 Hummum Street, Fort, have just received from England a fresh lot of best Motor Accessories, Musical Horns, Spark Tensifiers, etc., and are selling anything and everything for MOTOR CARS, at very LOW PRICES.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Box Leading Cases. By W. E. H., Re. 1. Apply No. 404 care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere, can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourselves. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand-new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION, revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3⅞d. to 1s. 4 2/32d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—2 Printing Presses, 2 Cutting Machines and Lithographing Machines, all at very low prices, to make room for other machineries. Apply to this Office.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per one thousand, and name and address be printed on the flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c. printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc

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THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.

They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—

Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

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HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

The Lightest Loaves, the Daintiest Cakes,

are those the thoughtful Housewife makes with

"PAISLEY FLOUR"
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—the *sure* raising powder. Use one part "Paisley Flour" mixed with eight parts ordinary flour before adding the ingredients.

"Paisley Flour" is made by Brown and Polson, and sold in tins containing useful recipes for dainty cakes, etc.

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REMOVE ALL BLOOD IMPURITIES.
BUILD-UP YOUR HEALTH with

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ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

SARSAPARILLA

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF THE HUMAN BLOOD

The Safest and most Reliable Remedy for TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, RHEUMATISM, OBSTINATE SKIN DISEASES, &c.

RESTORES THE WEAK, REVIVES THE DEPRESSED

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA HAS A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co. Limited; KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1.

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Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

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Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour. Rs. 3.

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Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Rs. 1-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER
scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B. P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT
Cures in a day. As. 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

J. B. ORR'S "ZINGESSOL" PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT, Manufactured by JOHN B. ORR, F.C.S., is unrivalled as an artistic and permanent decoration.

Specially appointed by the Viceroy of India for the designs and decorating Government House 1890, also the High Commissioner H. E. Viscount Milner 1903, S. Africa.

WM. CHS. SMITH,
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PAINTER & HOUSE DECORATOR,
Importer of the Best English oils and colour, &c.
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ZINGESSOL ORR'S ZINC WHITE
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Colour Washing of Walls with ORR'S ZINGESSOL, THE PERFECTED WASHABLE WATER PAINT.

Coloured Card and Book on Application.
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"ZINGESSOL," is admirably adapted for the interior or exterior decoration of either Private Residences, Hospitals, Churches, or other Public Buildings.

MICHELIN & CIE., Clermont-Ferrand (France). | THE MICHELIN TYRE CO., LTD., 42-53, Sussex Place, London, S.W.

After the TARGA FLORIO, May 16th, 1910, the

CATALONIA CUP

Spain. May 29th, 1910.

was won on

MICHELIN TYRES,

which were also fitted to

The FIRST FOUR CARS.

STOCKISTS.

FRENCH MOTOR CAR AND ELECTRIC CO., 55, Bentinck Street, CALCUTTA.

RUSSA ENGINEERING WORKS, LTD., Head Office: Fairlie Place, CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY, Hornby Road Fort, BOMBAY.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, [illegible] involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless. [illegible]

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, &c. It improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or "VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure of nervous disorders, [illegible] with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. [illegible] and no sufferer should fail to procure a copy. Post free in plain envelope on receipt of Postal Order Sixpence, from THE VETARZO REMEDIES Co., Gospel Oak, London, or of Agents for above medicines. Price 10 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

INSURANCES.

THE DEMAND FOR "STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000. Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID	£27,750,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£12,500,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. O. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE CHINA MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE CO., LD.

HEAD OFFICE:—SHANGHAI.

A BRITISH Company—Offices in all Eastern Ports.

Collecting Agencies in London and on the Continent.

THAT this well-managed Company has gained the confidence of the insuring public of the East and Far East is evidenced by the marvellous growth during its twelve years of existence, as the statement and comparison here given proof:—

	1906 Rs.	1910 Rs.
Insurance in force	3,68,02,378	5,67,83,828
Assets	52,80,240	1,26,22,875
Total Income	28,83,602	53,49,837
INSURANCE FUND	51,43,380	1,23,25,218

SPECIAL DEPOSITS for Security of POLICY-HOLDERS:—

	Rs.
With Trustees at Shanghai	2,00,000
Trustees, Messrs. H. C. Gulland, J. C. Hanson, & Alex. McLeod.	
With Board of Trade, England.	3,00,000

The Company issues all the latest and approved plans of Insurance at the minimum rates consistent with safety.

HOLLAND & MOSS, Ld.,
General Managers for Bombay Presidency and C. P.
P. O. Box 102, or Dean Lane,
Fort, BOMBAY.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

FUNDS OVER RS. 3,50,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.

For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply to
H. G. W. MEIKLE, F.F.A.,
ACTING MANAGER, BOMBAY.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE

TOWN SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 25 0	Rs. 20 0
Half-yearly	„ 13 12	„ 11 9
Quarterly	„ 7 8	„ 6 0
Monthly	„ 2 8	2 0

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 37 8	Rs. 30 0
Half-yearly	„ 20 0	„ 16 0
Quarterly	„ 10 10	„ 8 8
Monthly	„ 3 12	„ 3 0

SINGLE COPY... ... ONE ANNA.

For rates of old Issues of the "Bombay Gazette," See Special Short Advertisements Column.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards, Situations, Wanted Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Change of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	„ 0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee, and Payment must in all cases be made in Cash

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 6-0	Per Inch.
Second Insertion	„ 3-8	do.
Third Insertion	„ 3-0	do.
Fourth Insertion	„ 2-8	do.
Fifth and upwards	„ 2-0	do.
Minimum charge	„ 6-0	do.

In the Native Languages double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for length of time special contracts are made.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE OVERLAND SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	„ 7	„ 8
Quarterly	„ 4	„ 5

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on 29 June, 2017

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY, August 7.

MONEY.

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is upwards by Rs. 1 lakh.

EXCHANGE.

The market opened steady at 1s. 3 31-32d. both for T.T. and Demand, and 1s. 4 5-32d. for 3 months' sight Credits.

We quote :—

Bank's selling—

T. T. Ready	1s. 3 31-32d.
D. D. Mail	1s. 4d.
T. T. Forward	1s. 4d. Sept.

Bank's Buying—

Private D. D. Ready	1s. 4 1-32d.
Credits 3 m/s ,, ...	1s. 4 5-32d.
,, ,, Forward ...	1s. 4 9-32d. Dec.
,, 6 m/s Ready	1s. 4 9-32d
France 3 m/s ,, ...	169 3-4
Marks 3 m/s ,, ...	138 1/4
60 d/s. Hongkong	131 1-4
,, Shanghai	175 1-4
,, Japan	150 1-4

GOVERNMENT PAPER.

The market has to-day remained at 96-6 to 96-7 ready and 96-3 forward with limited transactions reported.

BULLION.

Bar silver in London was 1-16 up both for ready and forward at 24 7-16 and New York advanced by 1-8 at 52 7-8.

Locally the silver market remained steady and very little business has been done.

The Gold market remains unchanged.

GOLD.

	Rs.	a.	p.
9 touch Fakirsett	23	8	0
97 touch Chintu	23	7	0
Narandas Motilal's Chop Swadeshi 96 to 99 touch	24	0	6
National Bank	24	2	3
Chartered Bank	24	1	3
Sovereigns Shield	15	4	0
Do. Dragon	15	0	0
Australian	24	2	0
English Gold	24	0	6
Native Bullion	24	0	6
Indian Specie Bank	24	0	6

SILVER.

117 1-2 Penny	71	5	0
117 Penny Ready	71	4	0
Local per tola	0	11	0
FUTURES.			
First Settlement	71	8	0
Second do	71	7	0

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed.—Easier.

Rapeseed.—Easier. Prices declined by two annas both for ready and forward.

Wheat.—Easier. There being more sellers prices declined by two annas.

Castorseed, Poppyseed, and Cottonseed.—Steady. Prices remained unchanged.

Description.	Rate.
Linseed, Bold ...	Rs. 12 0
Linseed, Small ...	,, 11 12
RAPESEED—	
Brown Cawnpore ...	,, 6 6 0
Yellow do. ...	,, 6 15 0
Do. Gujarat ...	,, 7 0 0
Brown Katni ...	,, 7 3 0
Poppyseed ...	,, 9 14 0
Castorseed ...	,, 40 0 0
WHEAT—	
Pissi ...	,, 33 to 35
Hard Red ...	,, 32 to 34
Rai Khandesh—	
Mowraseed... ...	,, 7 2 0
Groundnuts ...	,, 48 0 0
Cottonseed ...	,, 25 to 27
Maize ...	,, 18 to 19

The following are the receipts of Wheat and Seeds into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday, 6th August :—

Wheat	18,965	cwts
Linseed	2,626	,,
Rapeseed	2,600	,,
Gingellyseed	17	,,
Poppyseed	1,291	,,
Groundnuts...	382	,,
Castorseed	6,712	,,
Rice...	2,929	,,
Myrabollams	917	,,
Cottonseed	6,006	,,
Mowraseed	3,855	,,
Gram	797	,,
Joowar	12	,,
Maize	...	,,

SPINNINGS.

Petits opened at Rs. 2,770, advanced to Rs. 2,780 and closed easier at Rs. 2,777 1-2.

BANKS.

Bank of Burma	120
Eastern Bank	74
Indian Specie Bank	52 1-2
Merchants Bank	10 1-2
Bank of Bombay	1,520
Bank of India	67

MILLS.

Colaba	1,165
Currimbhoy	1,045
David's	400 Sept
Framji Petits	1,670
Kohinoor	692 1-2
Maneckji Petit	2,777 1-2 Sept
Nagpore	1,722 1-2
Standard	1,090
New City of Bombay	750

MISCELLANEOUS.

Badam Pile & Co...	96 1-2 X.D.
Bombay Flour Mill	990
Bombay Steam Navigation Pref	287 1-2
Burmah Trading...	507 1-2 X.D.
Jost Fans Supply & Engineering Co.	58

RAILWAY.

Tapti-Valley	472 1-2 C. D.

COTTON.

Colaba Cotton Market.—Liverpool was 5 to 1 points up, whilst New York 30 up and futures were 9 and 7 points up. There was a nominal demand from exporters and mills and prices for ready lots advanced by Rs. 2. The opener showed 4 to 6 up. The tone of the market was firm. There being demand for forward deliveries prices advanced by Rs. 2 to 3. New Broach opened at Rs. 302, but at the close it advanced to Rs. 304.

200	H Goculdas & Co	...Sawgin	... 312
200	Japan C Co	...Westerns	...290-294
100	do	...Wardha	... 305
100	do	...Amraoti	... 277
100	E D Sassoon & Co	...Bengal	...255-258
100	Assur mills	... do	... 270
400	do	...Dhamangaon	...282-285
200	Phoenix mills	...Nander	... 260
200	G Cotton & Co	...Mandsao	... 265
100	E. Spinner & Co	...Ujain	... 291
200	Bombay Cotton & Co.	Miraj	... 310

Bengal Hand Gin, Fine	... 375
,, F Good	... 263
Bengal Machine Gin, Fine	... 291
,, F Good	... 279
Sind Punjab Fine	... 291
,, F Good	... 279
Khandesh Fine	... 289
,, F Good	... 279
Dhamangaon Poolgaon Fine	... 300
,, F Good	... 290
Akola Khangaum Fine	... 298
,, F Good	... 288
Amraoti Fine	... 298
,, F Good	... 288
Yeotmal Fine	... 304
,, F Good	... 294
Nagpore Fine	... 306
,, F Good	... 296
Wardha Hinganghat Fine	... 312
,, F Good	... 302
Methia Fine	... 289
,, F Good	... 279
Broach Gin Fine	... 324
,, F Good	... 314
Sawginned Good	... 316
Coompta Ginned	... 314
Westerns H. G.	... 296
Do M G	... 302
FUTURES.	
Broach Good	... 304
Bengal F G	... 237

The following are the receipts of Cotton into Bombay during the 48 hours ended at 6 p.m. on Saturday, 6th August :—

	Bales
Khandeish	... ,,
Central India	208 ,,
Barsi and Nagur	... ,,
Berar	... ,,
Central Provinces	43 ,,
Oomras	249 ,,
Dholera	6 ,,
Broach	... ,,
Coompta and Dharwar	525 ,,
Westerns	... ,,
Bengals (N. W. P.)	... ,,
Rajputana...	... ,,
Sind	... ,,
Persian	... ,,
Other sorts	... ,,
Egyptian	... ,,
Total...	780 ,,

LIVERPOOL, August 8.

Opening Tone and Prices.

Opening Tone	Steady.
Estimated Sales	6,000
Total Imports	......
Future Delivery Prices :—	
Aug.—Sept	7·74 + 6
Sept.—Oct.	7·36 + 4
Oct.—Nov..	7·20 + 4
Nov.—Dec.	7·11 + 4
Dec.—Jan.	7·09 + 5
Jan.—Feb.	7·08 + 4
Feb.—Mar.	7·09 + 5
Mar.—Apl.	7·08 + 5
Apl.—May	7·08 + 5

METALS.

We quote :—

	lbs.	
Copper Sheets 4×4	21, 28, 35, 42, 56, 63, 70, 77, 84	Rs. 53 2
Yellow Metal Sheets	21, 28	,, 44 8a
	35, 42	,, 44 12b
	49, 56	,, 41 2c
Tin Ingots	...	,, 40 8
Spelter S M, M M, J, G ...	...	,, 17 10
Georgshutte ...	...	,, 22 0
Copper Ingots K S ...	...	,, 47 4
Copper Sheetings...	lbs. 8, 10, 12, 14	,, 60 0
Yellow Metal Sheetings	lbs. 14, 16 10-12	,, 46 0
	10-12 14-16	48 0

a Rex b English c Crusader

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 5th August, 1910.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	22	26,012
B. B. & C. I. Railway.	68	80,167

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 6th August 1910, as compared with the statement for the week ending 30th July 1910 :—

LIABILITIES.	July 30. Rs.	August 6. Rs.
Capital	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund	1,05,00,000	1,05,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office .... Public Deposits at Branches	1,30,50,672	1,08,63,864
Other Deposits	10,84,42,307	11,13,38,560
Post Bills	13,941	16,759
Sundries	19,04,881	18,90,175
Rs....	14,39,11,301	14,46,09,358
ASSETS.		
Government Securities........	1,91,46,079	1,98,06,432
Other authorised Securities.	59,632	4,43,207
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	1,48,83,693	1,58,69,439
Loans do. do. ...	4,16,18,459	4,06,93,936
Bills discounted and purchased	1,71,83,029	1,74,80,745
Dead Stocks.....................	2,85,131	2,85,131
Stamps	5,262	5,206
Bullion	6,00,950	5,68,536
Balance with other Banks.	6,67,683	6,12,377
Sundries..........................	1,74,727	1,38,120
Cash	4,92,86,656	4,92,07,229
	14,39,11,301	14,46,09,358

DAILY EXPORTS—AUG. 8.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—1,055 cwt myrabolams, A Khimji, 88 bales wool, M Ramjidas, 25 bales wool, E Dossa and Co ; 62 bales wool, W and A Graham and Co ; 14 bales wool. G Gungadas : 35 bales wool, J Kara, 10 bales silk waste, Killick Nixon and Co ; 115 bales cotton fly, H E Bode and Sons, 50 cwt old rubber, John E Minnitt & Co; 144 bales wool, D Nagji and Co ; 19 bales wool, C Balkishandas ; 37 bales wool, D Sassoon and Co ; 39 bales wool, R Agerchand ; 155 bales wool, G Goomanmull ; 50 bales gunny cuttings, C Peraj and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Egypt s—60 cwt deer horns and 4 cwt bees wax ; N Cassam ; 70 cwt condiments and 3 cwt dry fish, D D Framji and Co 140 cwt chutney, F Nowroji ; 600 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co : 26 bales hemp, D M Doongaji and Co ; 81 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co ; 24 bales skins, H O and H Moosa ; 231 cwt turmeric bulbs, E Sultanally ; 18 cwt ganja and 2 pots rosa oil, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—2,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 130 1-2 cwts cashewnuts, R Jeewandas and Co ; 1 bale carpets, M Latham and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Egypt s—18 cwts ganja, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR ROTTERDAM.

Egypt s—15 1-2 cwts mics, Cox's Shipping Agency.

FOR HULL.

Nonsuch s—300 cwts myrabolams, E Oomersey ; 3,500 cwts cottonseed, T Canji ; 3,780 cwts cottonseed, and 2,720 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—5 bales twist, Bradbury Brady and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Afghanistan s—60 bales cotton and 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 2,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkert Bros; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Sanday and Co.

Ariel s—900 cwts buffalo horns, E Mahomed.

FOR ANTWERP.

Glenclunny s—165 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 270 bales cotton, N Rajaram and Co ; 110 bales cotton, Bamji and Co; 300 bales hemp, R. Reeve and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Ewart Latham and Co.

Ariel s—8,008 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co ; 37,000 cwts linseed and 4,000 cwts rapeseed, L Drefuse and Co,

FOR GENOA.

Siracusa s—3003 cwts linseed, C Boggiano and Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 300 bales cotton, Volkert Bros; 100 bales cotton Gaddum and Co; 776 bales cotton, Ralli Bros; 50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

Castalia s—50 cwts olibanum, M Jafferbhoy.

FOR NAPLES.

Siracusa s—4,000 cwts castorseed C Boggiano and Co; 52 bales cotton and 3,000 cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros: 1,000 cwts wheat, J Fachiri; 200 bales cotton Volkart Bros 50bales cotton, J A. Begbie and Co; 100 bales cotton Bamji and Co; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, K Visram and Co.

FOR LEGHORN.

Siracusa s—6,000 cwt rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 2002 cwts rapeseed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

Siracusa s—1.125 cwts feneyrichseed, J Fachiri.

FOR ANCONA.

Siracusa s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co. 102 bales cotton, Ralli Bros.

FOR PALERMO.

Siracusa s—25 bales hemp, R Reeve and Co.

FOR CONSTANTINOPLE.

Castalia s—9 cwts cord strings, M S Ally.

FOR BOSTON.

Castalia s—1 bale carpets, W Wolf and Sons.

FOR HAMBURG.

Trifels s—110 bales cotton fly, W Wolf and sons 55 bales cotton, A Blaschek and Co; 33 cwts animal guts, A D Mayer; 23 1-2 cwts mica, Towner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Capri s—1,000 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co; 1,500 bales twist, S J David and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Hakata Maru s—4 3-4 cwts moyeteeth, H Rawji.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

The Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line, CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATH.

FENTON—July 29. at the Eden Hospital, Calcutta, Mrs Fenton of Shillong, Assam, aged 58 years.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m; Sun sets, 7h. 9m. High water, 1-44m, 2-2a; Low water, 7-28m. 8-15a.

Harwood League Football : Rovers vs. Gloucesters, Cooperage, 5-45 p.m.

Excelsior Cinematograph. Novelty Theatre, 7 to 8, 8-30 to 9-30 and 10 to 11 p.m.

Maxim : "Let the day of toiling start with a sunrise in your heart."—BALTIMORE SUN.

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVAL.

The P. and O. Company's s.s. "Hymalaya," with the English Mails of the 29th ultimo, which left Aden at 6 p.m. on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour at 6 a.m. on Friday next.

DEPARTURE.

The P. and O. Co's. steamer "Egypt" will leave Bombay harbour at 2 30 p. m. on Saturday next.

ABSCONDING BILL COLLECTOR.—Jairam Ramji, a Muccadam, has reported to the police that his mehta has absconded with Rs. 3,000 entrusted to him.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Lorenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Winian" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 12th instant.

PILGRIMS VACCINATED.—Under the personal supervision of Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I.C.S., Commissioner of Police, Bombay, about 176 pilgrims were vaccinated in Mussaferkhana, Packmodia Street, prior to their embarkment for Haj. Twenty-six men were vaccinated for the first time. These pilgrims have come from China, Central Asia, Arabia, Afghanistan, Peshawar, and Malbar.

FATAL ACCIDENT IN THE DOCKS.—Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coromr of Bombay held an inquest touching the death of Inoyone (22), a Japanese seaman on board the s.s. "Hakata Maru," the steamer was being hauled from one berth to another in the Docks and the deceased who was holding the end of a rope was violently knocked against the crane. He fell into the dock basin and did not rise. His body was recovered after some time.

THE MILL STRIKE.—The management of the Swan mill has enlisted 140 new men and started work disregarding the threat of the strikers. The latter were persuaded to join and at 5-30 p. m. on Sunday they all went to the mill and promised to resume work. Early yesterday morning the men turned up and the mill started work. At 8 a. m. again they left the mill premises for some reason of their own. The mill was kept going with the 140 new men.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteer Rifle Corps, will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Band Sergeant J. Sheehan commencing at 6-15 p.m. (S. T.) this evening :—

March	Bavarda..........................	Starke
Overutre	Leduc D'Olonne	Auber
Valse................	Moonlight on the Rhine	Volstedt
Selection	Harry Dacre's Songs ...	Adlam
Cavatina	Anna Bolena.................	Donizetti
Reminiscences of Tosta	....	Pougher
Galop	Bold da Bold Dors	Faust

THE LATE MR. ROGHAY.—A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Juma Mosque was held on Sunday at 2 p. m. when the following resolution was unanimously passed :—"That this meeting of the Board of Directors of the Juma Musjid puts on record its deep sense of sorrow, owing to the sad death of Mr. Nakhoda Mahomed Alli Roghay, who was for many years a distinguished Member and a Chairman of this Board ; that this meeting fully appreciates the many useful and meritorious services rendered to the Juma Mosque by the deceased gentleman who always worked most conscientiously for the welfare of the Mosque ; that out of respect to the memory of the deceased to-day's meeting be adjourned to Sunday the 14th instant ; and that a copy of this resolution under the signature of our Chairman be forwarded to the members of the family of the deceased gentleman ; and that a copy of this resolution be forwarded to the local papers."

G. I. P. RY. OFFICERS' DINNER.

THE Annual Dinner of the Officers of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway took place at the Hotel Cecil on June 22nd. Mr. Samuel Jackson C.I.E. presided and those present included Mr. A. Brereton, C.S.I., Colonel F. Firebrace, R.E., Major General R.C.B. Pemberten C.B.; C.S.I.; R.E., Mr. H. C. E. Wenden, C.I.E., Mr. Robert White, Messrs. J. R. Manning, H. H. Swan, T. Bashford, J. E. Etlinger, C. T. Elton, J. Dawson, J. I. Berry, A. King, F. N. Gutersloh, H. Gay, C. Nicholson, J. G. H. Collister, F. C. Fowle, J. S. McNeill, J. P. Mackeson, J. C. D. Raper, F. J. Clark, W. L. Shaw, N. P. Roe. C. Tedman. R. F. R. Cooke, as well as the following guests :—Sir F. Upcott, K. C. V. O., C. S. I, Mr. F. Palmer, C. I. E, Mr. J. E. Dallas, Mr. E. B Carroll, Mr. G. Anderson. Revd. R. H. Gundry Mr. J. C'Connell, Mr. W. G. Wilson, Mr. C. Welsh, F. S. A. Mr. W. H. Maynard, Mr. Cyril Hitchcock and Mr. Bruce White.

STRAYING PIGS AT BANDRA.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Bandra Municipality have issued a notice by 'battaki' to the effect that "pigs" found straying "on the public roads will be shot." This method of trying to keep away these animals from the public thoroughfare is as dangerous as it is cruel, dangerous in this that the bullets intended to strike the animals find a refuse in the passers-by—as has been the case on one occasion when a passer-by was struck, and cruel in that that they deprive poor families, widows in particular, of the means of subsistence. That the Civic Fathers are anxious about the cleanliness of their roads is quite clear, but whether the procedure adopted to remedy the alleged nuisance committed by the pigs is the proper one is doubtful. In the first place these innocent creatures commit no nuisance at all. They rather help the Corporation in much of its scavenging work. Will not the members therefore resort to a more humane treatment of these creatures as of old when these were caught by nooses and were kept at the pound, where owners came for their animals and were allowed to remove them on payment of a fine.—Yours, etc.,

FRANK CONCEICAO.

Bandra, August 6.

CALCUTTA IMPROVEMENT TRUST.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Government of India is expecting a reply from the Secretary of State, regarding the Calcutta Improvement Trust. A reminder has also been sent to the India Office to expedite the sanction, as it is intended to introduce the Improvement Bill into the Provincial Council on the 13th instant.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

For health, beauty and luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," which, Lady Constance Howard writes, "is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin." Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Countess of Westmeath, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning :—When buying the Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap see that the name and figure head of Albion are on the wrapper, sold by Chemists Grocers, etc.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

DECCAN AGRICULTURISTS' ACT.

An Important Judgment.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeal of Ravatmul Tarachand and others against the decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who had passed a decree for the plaintiffs with costs in the suit filed against them by Bhabhutmal Sirdarmal and others.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Shroff, Dinshaw and Dharamsey, appeared for the appellants; Mr. D. F. Mulla with Mr. R. D. N. Wadia, instructed by Messrs. Mulla and Mulla was for the respondents.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiffs on an adjusted account. The defendants contended that they were agriculturists and therefore, they could not be sued in this Court. They also disputed the adjustment.

The Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman held that the first legal point was raised by the defendants at the eleventh hour and that they were not agriculturists within the meaning of the Deccan Agriculturists Act, the object of which, his Lordship said, was to relieve the agriculturists of the Deccan from indebtedness. On the second part of the case, his Lordship was of opinion that the defendants had no case and he decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs.

In appeal, their Lordships, in reversing the decree, said that according to the evidence and the books of account of the defendants, it appeared that they had not during the last three years before the suit made any profit from anything else, except agriculture. Upon the facts, their Lordships could come to no other conclusion, but that their private source of income was derived from the possession of agricultural lands partly cultivated by themselves and partly by their tenants.

Their Lordships held that the defendants were agriculturists within the meaning of the Act and that, therefore, this suit could only be instituted and tried in a court within the local limits of which they resided. They held that the Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit and dismissed it with all costs.

MORTGAGE DISPUTES.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Robertson read in Court the judgment of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Macleod in the suit brought by Jeewanbai, widow of Bomanji S. Chothia against Manordass Lachhmandass and others in respect of mortgages of the properties situated at Dadar and Naigaum.

The facts of the case have already been reported.

His Lordship, in delivering his judgment, passed an ordinary mortgage decree with costs against the eighth defendant. With regard to the seventh defendant, his Lordship said that he was of opinion that the plaintiff could not recover anything more by way of interest on the mortgage and further charge of the Naigaum property than the principal amount due on the mortgage and further charge. The seventh defendant was to add his costs to his mortgage.

HINDUSTAN CAP FACTORY.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble the Chief Justice and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Batchelor disposed of the appeal of Vallabhdass Ranchordass against a decision of the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Beaman who had dismissed his suit against Shantaram Anant for damages with costs.

The Hon'ble Mr. Jinnah and Mr. W. L. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Hiralal and Company, appeared for the appellant; the respondent did not appear.

The suit was in respect of the Hindustan Cap Manufacturing Company which used to pass English Caps as Swadeshi.

Mr. Justice Beaman had held that the plaintiff who was the partner in the defendant's firm was privy to the fraud.

Their Lordships dismissed the appeal.

APPLICATION DISMISSED.

ON the Original Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Dinshaw Davar, the Hon'ble Mr. Jardine moved that the application of Rustamji Hormusji Warden for adjudging his father Hormusji Hirjibhoy, a lunatic, should be dismissed with costs.

The petitioner did not appear.

Mr. Jardine said that the Chamber Judge had investigated the matter and had stated in his report that Hormusji was not a lunatic.

His Lordship dismissed Rustamji's application with costs.

THE JAFFERALLI MILLS.

ON the Appellate Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, before the Hon'ble Justice Sir Narayan G. Chandawarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Heaton, the Hon'ble Mr. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Thakurdass and Coy., appeared for Stratton, Dessai and Coy., Agents of the Jafferalli Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited, of Surat and prayed for a rule nisi against an order of Mr. Madgaonkar, District Judge of Surat, who on the application of the creditors of the mills had appointed Mr. Tribhoandas Khandass Engineer, a provisional liquidator of the mills.

Mr. Setalvad said that the debts of the mills were to the extent of 11 lakhs out of which seven lakhs were due to the agents who were given a lien on the company.

Their Lordships granted a rule nisi.

Mr. Setalvad then asked for the stay of execution, but as the application was not then before their Lordships, the matter was adjourned.

THE RACING SUITS.

ON the Orginal Side of the Bombay High Court, yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Roberson resumed the hearing of the two racing suits his Lordship is trying jointly.

Mr. Gerdhandass was cross-examined in detail and his evedence had not been concluded when the Court rose for the day.

STOPPAGE IN TRANSIT.

AT the Bombay Small Causes Court, Mr. N. W. Kemp, Chief Judge, disposed of the interpleader suit brought by the G. I. P. Railway Company calling upon the first defendant's firm of Govindram Radhamohan and the second defendant to interplead between themselves as to which of them was entitled to a consignment of 105 bags of til seed consigned by the first defendant's firm from Debra to himself and the Railway receipt whereof had been endorsed over by the first defendant to the second defendant.

While the goods were in transit the second defendant's firm failed and stopped payment, and the first defendant thereupon sent a telegram to the Plaintiff Company warning them not to deliver over the consignment to the second defendant.

Mr. K. K. Santoke, appeared for the first defendant, while Mr. R. K. Dadachanji was for the second.

The Chief Judge, in delivering his judgment, said that there was a general account between the first and the second defendant in the course of which the second defendant accepted and paid hundies drawn by the first defendant on the second. He held that the second defendant had failed to show that he had paid hundies drawn against the 105 bags. He also held on the authority of the English cases that a principal could at any time prevent goods consigned by him from coming into the possession of his factor so as to prevent the latter from exercising his lien on the goods. He, therefore, held that the ownership of the goods continued in the first defendant and accordingly passed a decree in his favour with costs.

POLICE NEWS.

ALLEGED ANNOYANCE.

YESTERDAY, at the Esplanade Police Court, befor Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate the further hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Jehangir B. Marzban charged Mahomed Kassum Chisti with insult and annoyance. Mr. Vicaji F. Vicaji, pleader, appeared for the complainant; and Mr. Payne, solicitor, of Messrs. Payne and Company, appeared for the accused. The personal attendance of the accused was dispensed with for the day on a medical certificate.

N. B. Lam examined by Mr. Vicaji said he was an L. M. and S. He personally knew the accused, whom he had only once seen, in July 1907, at his place, before the case had been launched. Under instructions from Mr. Marzban, he went to the accused's place to induce him to desist from the line of conduct he had adopted. The accused said he had known the Marzban family for years. He further said he used to go and sleep in the maidan opposite the Gymkhana, and had watched Miss Putlibai going to and returning from school 'in baba topi' and frock. The accused then quoted the following verses from Shaik Sadi :—"How can the fire of love that has been burning in my heart for so long a time be extinguished till the object is gained?'

His Worship : Was he sure he was not quoting from Gilbert and Sullivan ?

Continuing the witness said the accused further said he knew Mr. Marzban had reported the matter to the police, but that he too was prepared to fight. The accused also said he would engage either Mr. Lowndes or Mr. Inverarity, or in their absence, Mr. Norton from Madras, or even counsel from England. He next showed him (the witness) a stick and said he would kill a thousand persons with it if he were opposed. He further said he was prepared to fight and that with prayers and incantations he would bring such a state of confusion in Mr. Marzban's family that Mr. and Mrs. Marzban would not know what to do.

Inspector Sullivan, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Vicaji, related the incident which he said had happened at Chowpatti and other places on several occasions.

Inspector Mirza Mahomed Ali, of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department, examined by Mr. Vicaji, said he had occasion to speak to the accused in December 1907. He had been to the accused's place under instructions from Mr. Gell, the then Commissioner of Police. Previous to this, the accused had been asked to go and see the Commissioner, but had refused to do so. When the witness went and asked the accused to see the Commissioner, the accused again refused. Witness asked the accused the object of his conduct towards the Marzban's, and why he had been annoying them. The accused replied he was not annoying them.

Some more evidence was recorded and the further hearing was adjourned.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 9.

(Before the Hon the Chief Justice and the Hon Mr Justice BATCHELOR.)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

1-10 Payne and Co Rutanbai widow M Conway Thakerdas and Co.

3-10 Payne and Mahomed bin Hoosain Mahar vs Arbuthnoth Ewart and Co Craigie B and Co.

5-10 P N Billimoria Jamnabai widow vs Joshi Shamji Morarji and another Tyabji D and Co.

7-10 Wadia G and Co Abheychand Goculdas vs Maneckji Pestonji Talati Ardeshir H D and Co.

8-10 Payne and Co Alexander Maximianlian Coutts vs The Peninsular Iron Works Ld and Co Ardeshir H D and Co.

9-10 Bhaishanker K and G Vassonji Sons and Co a firm vs Saparji Burjorji Bhurucha Thakerdas and Co.

19-10 Malvi H M and R Purshotamdas Ramgopal Hiralal and others Bicknell M and R.

(Before the Hon Mr Justice DAVAR).

After Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court is over.

770-06 Jamshedji R and D Ishvardas Gorakhram the firm vs S Dhamrajmal and others Craigie B and Co.

For Further Direction and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

221-05 Mehta D Ayeshabai widow vs Ebrahim Haji Jacob and another Payne and Co Captain and V.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

236-10 Payne and Co N M Marshall vs J H David, Bicknell M and R.

Testamentary Suits.

5-10 Madhowji K and Co Bhai Kanji Jeram and others vs J Damji and others Edgelow G W and Co.

20-09 Tyabji D and Co B Ruderam and another vs J Dayaram and others Raghavaya B and N

22-10 Madhowji K and C K Premji vs P Jairam Khunderao L and M

4-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Rustomji E Laher vs Jehangir E Laher Edgelow G W and Co.

9-10 Mulla and M Haji Jaffer M H Bachor and other vs Khatoobai widow Mirza and M.

12-10 Bicknell M and R J Bomansha vs R Permanand Pestonji R K and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice BEAMAN.)

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Short Causes.

66-10 S B Mehta Abdool Camroodin Chingli vs Taherbhoy Essabhoy Burmawalla and others Jamshedji R and D.

251-10 Kanga and S Motichand Sakerchand vs Sha Nursey Tejsey and others Kanga and S Wadia G and Co.

417-10 Tyabji D and Co Udermal Kadernath a firm vs Asharam Govind Jesraj and others.

483-10 Jehangir M and S Ruttonji Dhanjisha Screwalla vs Virji Premji and others.

514-10 Khunderao L and M Ramgopal Bejnath vs Jugonnath J Lahadi.

572-10 Dadachanji and P Bhikanchand Tejmal a firm vs Shivlal Ridhkaram.

576-10 Wadia G and Co. Sorabji Framji Madreswalla vs Jamshedji Nusserwanji Morenas.

583-10 Madhowji K and L Morarji Mathuradas Kamdar and another vs Tricumdas Hirji

597-10 Wadia G and Co A W Campbell and others vs Jayadas Ramdas and another

598-10 Motichand and D Javerchand Thakersey vs Narsinath Ohabhoy Bhawar and others

622-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Jamnadas Vijbhukandas vs Sadashiv Narayen Ashruari Mirza M and M

630-10 Mehta and D Gulabchand Bhugwan vs Kasturchand Dipa and others.

643-10 Mirza M and M Umedbhoy Ramdessa a firm vs Kaliandas Vithaldas Kapadia Ardeshir H D and Co

644-10 Wadia G and Co Mahomed Hoosain Alibhoy vs Mahomedally Abdullally.

650-10 Captain and V Monji Walji vs Joosub Peer Mahomed a firm Matubhoy J and M

654-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Maganlal Dayasatram Khakir vs Gordhandas Doowarkadas.

659-10 Hiralal and Co. Jethabhoy Permanand a firm vs The Universal Works Ld.

Long Causes.

81-08 Kanga and S Vijibai widow vs Goculdas Madhowji a firm Little and Co.

34-10 Motichand and D Dawoodbhai Jiwajee vs Khatizabai widow and others Jehangir M and S Moti and D.

41-10 Captain and V Rustomjee Eduljee Dadachanjee vs Sulleman Hajee Hussein and others Thakurdas and Co.

58-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Aziza Monassh and another vs Monasseh Jacob Monassh and another Little and Co.

45-10 Mehta and D Keshuchand Pragjee vs Abdool Rassool Alibhai the firm Matubhoy J and M.

168-10 Smitham B and Co C Kheraj vs Sha Nathu Bharmal In person.

195-10 J R Patel and Co U Abdulla vs H G Rabham Jehangir M and S.

197-10 S B Mehta N Canji vs C Madhu and another Madhowji K and C Mansookhlal J and H

206-10 S B Mehta J Prema vs P Foosa and others Smitham B and Co.

878-95 Crawford B and Co, Robert G Eadlock vs G Craig and others, Kanga and Wadia G and Co.

826 08 Dickshit D and S, Khunderao Pandurang and another vs Bhai Pandurang and others Little and Co, In person.

76-09 S B Mehta, P Karanchand and others vs S Gopinath and others, Malvi H M and R

360-09 Matubhoy J M and R, Maneckji M Batliwalla and others vs N H Belgaumwalla, Ardeshir H D and Co.

208-10 Mulla and M Haji Dawood Haji Ellias vs The Hon The Advocate General of Bombay Mulla and M.

211-10 S J Judah The Advocate General of Bombay vs Narsa Saiba Payne and Co.

218-10 Captain and Haji Esmail Haji Ahmed and another vs Dayal Mowji Payne and Co.

241-10 Ardeshir H D and Co Amthalal Jamnadas vs Jivanchand Laloobhoy and Co a firm Tyabji D and Co.

258-10 Munchersha and N Ahmed Dawood vs Ibrahim Dawood and another Kunderao L and M Nanu H and Co.

268-10 Jehangir M and S Chhabildas Jeevanbhoy vs Amrithbai widow and others Jamshedji R and D Tyabji D and Co.

518 08 Chitnis M and M Pursotam Hari vs Jamnadas Lalji and another Bicknell M and R.

535-10 M B Chothia Bai Maneckbai widow vs Tricumdas Jugjivan In person.

298-09 Malvi H M and R Bai Parvatibai widow vs Jayanalal Ramdas and others Matubhoy J and M

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice ROBERTSON).

For Judgment.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

306-10 Payne and Co T Gordhandas vs J C Smith Crawford and Co.

363-10 Crawford B and Co J C Smith vs G Khatao

638-08 Tyabji D and Co Balkrishna Shivlal and another vs Girdharlal Mulla and M.

387-10 Jamshedji R and D F Frazer vs AM Frazer and another

528-08 Unwalla and P Kaikhusrow B Chokay vs Ramdas Tribhovandas Mowji Konderaw L and M.

63-09 Kunderao L and M Jadavji Naryendas vs Varjlal Govindji aad others Malvi H M and R Motivahu D and D Jeh G and B.

1066-08 Shroff D and D Co Ld vs Vasoodev Naryen Khare Chitnis M and R.

941-07 Jamshedji R and D K M Kothare vs Mohanlal Poonjabhoy and others. Edgelow G W and Co Smitham B and Co.

429-09 N B Vakil Narayen Ramji Chawan and others vs Dinanath Ramji Chawan M and M N B Vakil and another R and D Matu J and M.

72-09 Jamshedji R and D D Khemchad vs D Narandas and another Dickshit D and S.

486-09 Shamrao M and H Bomanji Norowji Karkaria vs Bhawanram Ramchandra Khunderao L and M.

368-08 Bickbell M and R Ramgopal Hiralal and another vs Nathmal Sardarmul and others Raghavaya B and N.

719-08 Smitham B and Co Herbert Le Gros Sinna vs J Caroline Sinnah and another.

675-08 In person Parmanand Motilal vs Girdher Madhowji and others.

914-07 Mulla and M R D Cooper vs Heerji Sons and Co a firm Payne and Co.

167-08 Shroff D and D G Mulji vs S Umersey and others Tyabji D and Co.

304-09 Khunderao L and M Sahyabhamabai vs R Narayen and others Little and Co.

213-03 Madhowji K and Co J Cooverji vs R Khetsey Payne and Co.

710-07 Mathubhoy J and M Bhinbai vs Bai Gulabai widow Madhowji G and Co.

169-09 Thakordas and Co K Assar Virji vs The Shri Baldeo Mills Ltd and another Mulla and M.

633-06 Mathubhoy J and M The Advocate General of Bombay vs D Bhimsey and others Daphtary F and D Little and Co Captain and V

323-09 S B Mehta Tacker Bhimji Karar vs R Soonderdas and another Mansooklal J and H Motichand and D.

1049-08 Wadia G and Co N N Kothare vs Bai Amabai widow and others Chitni M and M In person.

548-10 Crawford B and Co Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed Patel vs Vithaldas Sooderdas Khunderao L and M

134-10 Bicknell M and R R D Sethna vs Gangabai widow Chitnis M and M.

14-10 Little and Co. Nusserwanji Rustomji Mistry vs The United Sindh Spinning and Weaving Mills Limited Raghavaya B & N.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect
Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Turkey Perfect.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon St. Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 8th August 1910.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H	M.	Hrs.	Mts
Turkey ...	8	10	40 a.m.	3	33
Teheran ...	8	8	0 a.m.	1	58
Suez	8	2	5 p.m.	0	45

NOTICES.

Cable Assab Perim interrupted. Telegrams for Erythrea and Abyssinia are forwarded via Suakim, Kassala, without additional charge (22-11-09).

Cable Obock Djibouti interrupted. (27-6-10).

China reports Luchow line working indifferently. Telegrams to north of China are subject to heavy delay. (28-6-10).

Bushire reports Ahwaz line restored. (8- 8-10).

Bhamo route to China right. (8 8-10).

HOME REMITTANCES.

The Treasury, Calcutta, 6th August.

The weekly Memorandum of Remittances to the Home Treasury :—

Amount estimated in the Financial Statement to be remitted during 1910-11	£15,500,000
Remitted from 1st April 1910 to 6th August 1910, by Council Bills*	£ 8,611,213
Balance to be remitted from 7th August 1910 to 31st March 1911 ...	£ 6,888,787

* Of this sum £1,745,900 has been taken to the account of the Currency Reserve.

MR S. FINNEY, Member of the Railway Board, arrived in Karachi by special train on Saturday on inspection duty; and will stay there probably till the 12th instant and then proceed to Quetta.

THE BEST "APENTA" NATURAL APERIENT WATER

FILLED AT THE SPRINGS, BUDA PEST, HUNGARY.

There's nothing so bad for a cough as coughing. There's nothing so good for a cough as Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. When you have a genuine cold or a hard cough, or when there is inflammation in the throat or lungs, then you need

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

It is a carefully prepared, accurately compounded medicine for all diseases of the throat and lungs. It contains strong and active ingredients, such as are extensively prescribed by the medical profession. It is the oldest, strongest, and best medicine for coughs and colds you can possibly buy.

Accept no cheap and worthless substitute. Be sure you get Ayer's Cherry Pectoral. It contains no narcotic or poison of any kind.

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U. S. A.

TIRED, WORN-OUT, RUN DOWN.

Conditions we so often find in, and so often are we unable to find a cause. We grow tired over ordinarily easy work, old before our time, listless and lifeless and without energy or ambition. Appetite grows poor sleepless nights are passed no desire for work or pleasure. Then troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, liver, bowels, blood, in fact, the entire system is undermined and overcome. Such an array of system is appalling—but liability of same is certainty. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious and do deadly work with little warning. At the first sign of the smallest symptom of nerve disorder get in touch with that King of all remedies.—

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls.

Their marvellous curative effects are manifested from the first day of their administration by a remarkable increase of nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of courage, strength and comfort. Digestion is invigorated, appetite increases wonderfully, bowels becomes regular, countenance clear and ruddy, the eyes bright, sight improved, the step and gait again elastic and determined, the temper cheerful, the brain again active, memory tenacious, bodily nourishment increased and energy restored.

FREE.—In order to prove the abovementioned effects a trial bottle lasting for two days will be forwarded post paid to any person sending two annas postage stamps. Read these evidences.

J. R. Gaikwad, Mamlatdar of Sakri, writes that "Please send two bottles of Prof. James' Electro Tonic Pearls by V. P. P. as soon as possible. They give good effects."

Mr. J. C. Britto from Ponda, writes that—"Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls did me more good than all other medicine or Pills, or the most marvellous Electric belt, that would be produced. Please send immediately two bottles of it."

M. N. Venkataramier, Pleader from Kulitala, writes that I feel some good effect from Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Kindly send one more bottle of it, per V. P. P."

Santokhsingh, B.A., Law Professor, Police Training College Moradabad, writes: "I have tried two bottles of Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls and have found them very useful. Please send two more bottles of it, per V. P. P."

Please write clearly.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Saturday, 6th August, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Redbreast	Comdr Shuter	H M S
H M S Perseus	Comdr Beaty Powell	H M S
R I M S Lapwing	Lt Comdr MacLean	Royal Navy
R I M S Hardinge	Comdr Farewell	R I M
R I M S Northbrook	Comdr J Marsack	R I M S
R I M S Dufferin	Comdr A J Marsack	R I M
R I M S Investigator	Comdr W Y Beauchamp	Survey Street
R I M S Polinarus	Comdr Taylr	R I M S

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Aug 8.

Badric	1613	Jones	
Brasiliana	2429	Snowden Captain	
Clematis	2368	Robinson	Andrew Zuel & Co
Cowno	3155	Falls	W&A Graham & Co
Caithness	2922	Procter	W & A Graham & Co
Delhi	4785	Gordon	P & O S N & Co
Ferozi	2029	Johnstone	B & P S N & Co
Felician	27[illegible]5	Falck	T Morrison & Co
Harpenden	2302	Cromack	
Homayun	2154	Moloney	B & P S N & Co
Islami	1604	Green	B & P S N & Co
Kola	510	Morrison	M M & Co
Mars	2236	Goodwin	M M & Co
Najmi	2522	Hallet	E & A M Jeewanji
Nowshera	1961	Rose	M M & Co
Nadir	2041	Atkin	T Morrison & Co
Orissa	8525	Kedslie	M M & Co
Othello	3227	Webster	James Finlay & Co
Querimba	4987	Smith	M M & Co
Shah Jehan	2566	Born	B & H S N & Co
Saifi	502	Willoughley	B & H S N & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Aug. 8.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents
B Clan Macpherson	3041	Macpherson	Chittagong	10-8	James Finlay & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3436	Hood	Karachi	18 8	K Nixon & Co
F Hakata Maru	3820	Mocker	Kobe	12-8	N Y Kaisha
G Nade i	1169	Gore	P Gulf	N F	B & P S N & Co
H Moshtari	1109	Watson	Persian Gulf	10-8	B & P S N Co
K Glencluany	3067	Craig	Hull	20 8	J Mackintosh & Co
L Dumra	1763	Manley	Busreh	11 8	M M & Co
O Rahmani	1872	Coats	Jeddah	10-8	B & P S N & Co
P Ariel	2208	Race	Dunkirk	12-8	W & A Graham & Co
Q Nonsuch	2414	Alston	Hull	10-8	W & A Graham & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4030	Hamilton	Liverpool	11-8	W & A Graham & Co
3 Siracusa	1918	Antonio	Genoa	15-8	F R S N & Co
4 Capri	2718	Davide	Hongkong	16 8	Florio & R S N Co
5 Afghanistan	2849	Bliult	Havre	11-8	M M & Co
7 Trifels	3920	Vollers	Hamburg	12-8	W & A Graham & Co
9 Egypt	4163	Summers	London	13-8	P & O S N Co
15 Nurani	2870	Clingan	Calcutta	9-3	T Morrison & Co

H W P D

Bahaduri	823	Ahmed	Marmagoa	10-8	Bo S N Co Ld
Kaveri	553	Mahomed	B'nager	9 8	Bo S N Co Ld
Satrunji	547	Esmail	Karachi	9-8	Bo S N Co Ld

Offside

N Mohammadi	1251	Geddis	Zanzibar	12-8	B & P S N Co
D&E Strathgarry	2840	Neill	Philadelphia	25-8	W & A G & Co
Q Ujina	3926	Hill	Rangoon	9-8	M M & Co

M W D D

Abydos	1939	Smailes	Rangoon	N F	G Cassam

H W V D

Lhasa	950	MacDiarmid	Karachi	12 8	M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
8	Othello	Webster	Hull, July 7
	Capri	Moresco	Hongkong July 13
	Homayun	Moloney	Aden, July 30
	Trafford Hall	Hood	Burkenhead Jy 14
	Caithness	Proctor	Calcutta, July 24
	Dumra	Manley	Busehra, July 30
	Querimba	Smith	Calcutta, July 25
	Delhi	Gordon	Shanghai, July 19

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
8	Waroonga	Chappell	Persian Gulf
	Virawa	Emmett	Calcutta
	Silverdale	MacLeod	Hull

The following vessels began to load on Monday:—
Steamer Siracusa, for Genoa.
" Capri, for China.
" Dumra, for Persian Gulf.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The Natal Line steamer Umsinga, Homeward bound passed Suez on the 6th instant.

The P.&O. Company's steamer Assaye left Hongkong at 1 p.m. to-day.

The Messageries Maritimes Company's steamer Nera, left Aden for Bombay on 6th instant, at 12 noon and she is expected here on 11th inst at 10 a.m.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
BY CAPTAIN H.E.E. PROCTER, A. D. C.,
COMMANDING.
Bombay, 9th August.
SCHOOL OF ARMS.

The above Class will be held in the Town Hall to-day Tuesday the 9th inst. from 6 p.m.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Actg. Adjt., Bombay Light Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.
Bombay, 9th August.

602. Lecture.—Lecture for N. C. Officers at Headquarters on Tuesdays at 6-30 p.m. commencing to-day Tuesday the 9th instant.

Subject.—Infantry Training 1905 paras 106 to 111 and 137 to 144.

603. Parade—Wednesday the 10th inst.—"A" Company Parade on the Maidan at 7-30 a.m.

604. Signalling—The Signalling Class will parade at 7 a.m. on Thursday the 11th instant at the Cathedral High School.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt., B. V. R.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING B. V. A.
Bombay, 9th August.
NOTICE.
Cricket.

The Cricket nets will be available for practice on the Oval on Tuesday and Friday from 5 p.m. (Weather permitting).

The following match has been arranged:—
B. V. A. vs The Gloucestershire Regiment.
At Colaba on Sunday next 14th August at 2-15 p.m.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lieut., R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A

FLORILINE:—For the Teeth and Breath.—A few drops of the liquid Floriline, sprinkled on a wet tooth brush, produce a pleasant lather which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline" being composed in parts of honey and sweet herbs is delicious to the taste and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Of all Chemists and Perfumers. Wholesale Dept., 33 Farringdon Road, London, England

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AMERICAN DENTAL SURGEON.
LANSDOWNE HOUSE,
Apollo Bunder, Bombay.

Poona Office: 6, LOTHIAN ROAD.

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MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

BRAND	Price. Rs. a. p.			
Snowflake, 150 deg	6	8	2	per case.
White Rose, 150 deg	6	8	2	"
Chester, 125 deg	5	0	2	"
Devoe's Brilliant, 125 deg	4	12	2	"
Monkey, 125 deg	4	8	2	"
Elephant, 125 deg	4	3	0	per two tins.
" 125 deg. (in Bulk)	3	9	0	per 8 gallons

The Company's Local Agents sell all or any of the above oils at the prices stated. Deliveries of bulk oil on Malabar Hill and Cumballa Hill are made at half an anna extra charge for coolie hire to cover the increased cost of haulage.

All case oil sold by Standard Oil Co. of New York IS IMPORTED IN CASES.

Bandra Agent adds one anna to the above prices excepting for bulk.

Coorla and Andheri Agents add one anna and Thana Agent adds 2 1-2 annas to the above prices.

Order books supplied gratis on application.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.
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THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

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COMFORTABLE HOME for CHILDREN of Anglo-Indians. Every care and attentions Best Schools near. Terms Moderate. Reference kindly permitted to Mr. D. M. INGLIS, of Messrs. James Finlay & Co., Ltd., Bombay, and Mr. B. KENNEDY, 35, Marine Lines, Bombay.

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INCLUDING
ENTERIC FEVER
INSURED AGAINST BY
THE RAILWAY PASSENGERS ASSURANCE COMPANY,
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PREMIUMS FOR FULLEST BENEFITS
£6 or £7 per annum.
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MAY BLOSSOM.
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TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.

A CHOICE CUP OF TEA
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RETAIL SUPPLIERS:—Messrs. BRANDON & CO., Victoria Terminus, and Messrs. DENISON & CO. Hummum Street, Fort.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK.

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application to the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.
THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.
BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.
LAYS OF THE LAW,
(A Selection of Leading Cases.)
By W. E. H. Re. 1.
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc. on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights
By L. P. Parikh, Rs. 6.
Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

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On terms to suit purchasers or easy monthly payments for one or two years.

BROADWOOD.
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SLIGHTLY USED PIANOS.—A few of the above celebrated pianos for SALE as bargains, condition perfect and fully warranted for same period as new instruments.

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MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary characters should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should no be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE. BOMBAY.

DIEU ET MON DROIT
The Bombay Gazette.
Tuesday, 9th August 1910.

THE SEDITIOUS MEETINGS ACT.

SATURDAY'S Council meeting was more largely attended than had been anticipated, the Seditious Meetings Act having attracted a greater number of hon. members than usual at a Simla meeting. Had Government foreseen this it might have led them to pass the measure as a permanency instead of merely resuscitating it for six months, though there is an unwritten rule that only non-contentious matter shall be dealt with in the remote and practically inaccessible mountain capital. Anyhow it was a sheer waste of time to discuss the subject *de novo* and to re-enact, for a few months only, a measure which ought by right to be added permanently to the Statute Book. Mr. Jenkins had charge of the measure and we notice he indulged in no useless rhetoric in urging that it be passed. He pointed out that the Local Governments were unanimous in declaring that the continuance of the Act was absolutely necessary to the cultivation of law and order. But, said the honourable member, "we have no intention to shelter ourselves behind the Local Governments. The decision is ours; it is based on our own convictions and what is necessary in the conditions before us." And we believe we can read in Mr. Jenkins's observations an intimation that but for the old rule concerning important business and Simla, a more practical and satisfactory course would have been taken, notwithstanding his expressed desire that no discussion should be raised which would have the effect of even appearing to commit the Government of India, or individual members of Council, to any opinion relative to the further continuance of the Act. Mr. Jenkins foresaw that a debate on the question of a six months' extension might be productive of a certain amount of harm, however carefully that debate might be conducted. But the warning was disregarded and a full-dress debate ensued which can only be repeated and amplified when the Council meets in Calcutta, for we cannot for a moment suppose that Government means or even dreams of permitting a measure, so important and so utterly essential to the well-being of this country, to lapse.

Mr. Gokhale led the opposition, declaring that what the country needed to-day above everything else is an opportunity for things to settle down again to the normal. And we quite agree; but this is not an argument in favour of permitting the measure to lapse. It is a reason why it should have been made permanent there and then, that no further perfervid oratory might have been forthcoming next Calcutta season. Not the heavy hand of coercion, but the gentle touch of conciliation and sympathy, forbearance and oblivion, says Mr. Gokhale, "this is what the situation requires." Assuming that the position is as much improved as Mr. Gokhale evidently believes and his prescription is the correct one, let us try it by all means. But would a prudent commander spike his guns and make a bonfire of his ammunition, because there was a lull in the operations or an armistice had been proclaimed? No. We trust, Mr. Gokhale is right in his suspicion that the measure will be hereafter made permanent. That is the instrument by which the improvement he speaks of has been created and it would be suicidal to throw it, or any other weapon in our armoury, away in honour of the temporary lull. We endorse the declaration of the Nawab Abdul Mejid that the country is not in a fit condition to justify Government dispensing with the safeguards provided to stop the spread of sedition and anarchy. All anxiety is unfortunately not past; nor is there any reason to believe that the general feeling of loyalty and devotion to the British Crown is any stronger. The lull is due to the existence of repressive measures—which are rarely, if ever, enforced though ready for application whenever the need arises—and to the increased vigilance of the police and the magistracy. Sir Vithaldas Thackersey was quite justified in making as much as he was able of the Viceroy's sympathetic and conciliatory utterances; but we doubt if even His Excellency can accept the assurance that all cause for anxiety is over, except in so far as concerns the particular districts with which the opponents of the measure were most familiar and the people with whom they are best acquainted.

There was nothing equivocal in the reply of the Hon'ble Mr. Jenkins to his opponents. His arguments were of the soundest and most convincing. "When these people"—the revolutionary party—"use every device within their power to attain their aims, is it in the least degree probable that they will refrain from using the weapon of inflammatory oratory that is placed within their reach?" It is the weapon they make most insidious use of and continue to use notwithstanding all the measures levelled against them and despite the utmost efforts to prevent them. Sedition is being preached as actively and as widely as ever. Objectionable literature is being scattered broadcast in defiance of repressive measures and the question is whether those repressive measures, far from being too severe, are not so weak as to be ineffectual. "One might as well endeavour to conciliate a band of dacoits by throwing open the door to them, as to conciliate a band of revolutionaries by removing restrictions against them." As Mr. Jenkins remarked, "the idea that one should conciliate honest and loyal people by allowing mischief-makers a freehand is very little removed from an insane delusion." The suggestion that the matter should be left over for the new Viceroy to decide was probably made merely to defer the moment when the Council will decide on the permanency of the measure. That were as idle as to re-inforce the provisions for six months only. It is not for the retiring Viceroy or for his successor to decide. Viceroys are but ephemeral heads of Government; here to-day and gone to-morrow, leaving the record of success or failure behind them. This is a question affecting every loyal subject of the Crown in India and, in the words of the Kour Sahib of Patiala, it is necessary to safeguard the interests of loyal citizens. It is a matter for them to decide and we believe they recognise the necessity for maintaining a strong hand. Whether the position be improved or not, the rod must be hung in the chimney-corner that it may be easily reached down the moment it is wanted, and no matter how long it may hang unused it must be there, and within arm's length for all time.

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DIFFICULTIES OF RUBBER.

CONSULAR reports which have recently come to hand shed an interesting light on the conditions of the rubber industry in South America. The exportation from the important province of Bahia has of course been considerably increased—last year 1,764 metric tons were shipped away compared with 935 tons in 1908—but the planters are enormously handicapped by the difficulties which they experience in protecting their property. The Government is reported to be too poor to be able to afford an efficient police force, and in the remote districts the authority of the State is merely a by-word. Consequently it is only to be expected that depredations to an enormous extent are committed on the more distant plantations. Many of these include, beside the plantations proper, large tracts of forest land, the boundaries of which are ill-defined, while the cost of fencing is prohibitive. There seems, therefore, to be every thing to make it easy for the rubber-thief. The planters suffer not only by the loss of the actually stolen rubber, but by the considerable damage which always follow a raid by the thieves. These are natives, who milk the wild rubber trees, and generally carry out the operation in such a careless manner that many trees are destroyed. Without an efficient police force, to go to law of course is hopeless. If legal proceedings are attempted, as in a few instances they have been, they prove to be very protracted and costly, and heavy as the toll is, it is not surprising to hear under all the circumstances that owners prefer the loss of half the possible yield to facing litigation. Obviously while the present conditions prevail it will be very difficult to develope the possibilities of the Bahia country without continuing to incur heavy loss. Little help can be expected from the State; the population of the wholedistrict is less than three millions and their Treasury cannot possibly spare the money. Until the new interests in the province became large enough to be able to take joint action, for their own protection affairs are little likely to improve. Turning to British territory, we find difficulties of a different description. In British Guiana the rubber boom has resulted in six new companies being formed with an aggregate capital of £635,000. These will push forward the rubber industry of the Colony to a large extent provided that the necessary labour can be readily obtained. Labour is the principal difficulty in British Guiana, and there seems to be a danger not only of the rubber industry being hampered by an insufficient supply, but that it may take a certain number of natives from the sugar plantations and put them in difficulties also. A further supply of labour is absolutely necessary to the continued prosperity of the colony, and we fail to see how emigration from England on which the local Government seems to some extent to rely is going to help the situation.

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ELECTRIFIED PLANTS.

THE effect of electricity artificially supplied to plants is an interesting study that reveals the idiosyncracies of the different families of the vegetable kingdom. While the productiveness of wheat is only increased. 39 per cent. when subjected to special electric treatment, the improvement in root crops is 65 and of strawberries 80 per cent. Whether this increase can be relied on every subsequent year, or whether the abnormal stimulation exhausts the strength of the plant are points still to be decided. In the case of wheat or any annual crop they could only be discovered by sowing the seed of the electrified harvest and of strawberries or such plants by growing the suckers or runners of the previous year's improved specimens. Another point of interest to the consumer would be the quality or flavour of the produce experimented on. Sizes and numbers of seed or fruit are not everything. The X-rays have done damage as well as good. Forcing on plants heavier doses of electricity than nature in her ages-old wisdom considered their share may end by abolishing the species improved by art, though no one can deny that there is an enormous fascination to the scientist in the attempt to paint the lily of the field and to add to the beauty and productivity of everything in nature. That he succeeds admirably every flower and fruit-show proves, but where it will end when all the resources of the unlimited stores of electricity in the atmosphere come to be drawn upon the dispensations of our daily life, no one would venture to prophesy. At present the control of electricity can be said to have barely got beyond the experimental stage. When the mineral, the vegetable and the animal kingdoms are brought up to yield their best, and nothing but their very best, what a world it will be!

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COAL-CUTTING MACHINERY IN INDIA.

WHILE mining machinery is being constantly developed and being taken up to an increasing degree by colliery proprietors at home it would seem that coal cutters are hardly likely to be extensively adopted in India. Judging from an interesting discussion which is reported in the proceedings of the Mining and Geological Institute of India, coal-cutting machinery is rarely suited to Indian conditions and its high cost compared with the cost of cutting by hand renders it very difficult to turn out coal at a marketable rate. Mr. W. J. Greener, who was the author of a paper on the subject, was very emphatic on that point, and his advice was that, wherever possible, they should be dispensed with. Where they are imperative, great care will have to be taken in selecting a machine which is exactly adapted to the conditions of the particular seam "and then it will need all the time and attention you and everybody concerned can possibly spare to make it a success." In his view few Indian seams are suitable for long wall machines, but machinery may sometimes be used with advantage for driving headings and especially where there is a shortage of labour. The cost, however, according to Mr. Glen George, who substantially agreed on the main point of machine-cut coal in wagons, may be reckoned at Rs. 2-10, which, as he remarked, is perilously near the selling price of a large number of coals in a bad market. He thought it might fairly be stated that machine-cutting should not be adopted except where it was impossible to get hand-labour or in seams where the selling price at the pit-head was not likely to drop below Rs. 3 per ton for long periods.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Himalaya," with the outward Mails of the 29th ultimo, left Aden at 1 p. m. on Sunday and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a. m. on Friday next.

THE gold figures for the India Office for the week ending July 31st were £42,45,959.

THE goods traffic on the B. B. and C. I. Railway for the week ending 16th July 1910, shows a decrease on the corresponding week of 1909 of 36,101 maunds with an increase of Rs. 25,903 in the earnings.

MRS M. A. ROGAY and Begum Mumtaz Jehaz Nasrullah Khan beg to acknowledge the kind condolence and sympathy expressed by their kind friends on the sad occasion of the death of the late Mr. M. A. Rogay.

THE Karachi Port Trustees resolved that report of the Wheat Elevator Committee is entirely inaccurate as to the capacity of Port, Karachi, and that they published a very incorrect version of the interview between the Trustees and the Committee.

THE Manager of the North-Western Railway has informed the Karachi Port Trustees, that the work in connection with the new three track bridge over Chinna Creek will be started on the receipt of materials from home, the first consignment of which, it is understood, will be shipped this month.

SOME time ago a suit was instituted in the Court of the District Judge of Hughly by Sarath Nath Sinha Barman and others, against Mahanta Satis Chandra Giri of Tarkeswar, for his removal, an examination of accounts, and for the settlement of a scheme of management. The Judge has issued notices to the public to join as co-plaintiffs, if they so desire. The progress of the suit and its final result will be watched with interest by the entire Hindu community in Bengal.

LIEUT.-COLONEL WALTER CONRY, late of the Bengal Medical Service, has died at Caversham at the age of sixty-one. He was admitted a Licentiate of the Royal Colleges of Physicians and Surgeons, Edinburgh, in 1875, took the M. B. degree at Dublin in 1876, and joined the Indian Medical Service in 1877. He took part in the Burmese expedition of 1885-87, for which he had the medal with clasp.

MAJOR-GEN. NEWTON BARTON has died at 5 Onslow Houses, South Kensington, after a long illness. General Barton, who was born in 1831, entered the service of the Honourable East India Company in 1848. He served in the Punjab campaign in 1849 with the 52nd Bengal Native Infantry, and took part in the Indian Mutiny and in the Afghan War of 1879. General Barton reached the rank of lieutenant-colonel in 1874, and retired with the honorary rank of Major-General in 1881.

THE death of Lieutenant-General G. Wheeler, late of the Bengal Staff Corps, has taken place at Carbery, Kingstown, County Dublin, at the age of eighty. General Wheeler joined the Indian Army in 1847, and was placed on the unemployed supernumerary list in 1887. He saw service in the Burmese War of 1852, and received the medal. General Wheeler was raised to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1892.

THE Army Council have intimated officially to the public departments that the King has approved the designs of the new Royal and Imperial cyphers. The cyphers follow closely the designs of King Edward VII's cyphers. the Royal having the Roman "V" inserted in the letters "G. R," and the Imperial the letters "G. R. I.," but no numeral. The present rules governing the use of the Royal and Imperial cyphers will coninue in force.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

I

COMMONWEALTH AND STATES.

The Federal Capital.

A WOMEN'S PARLIAMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

* MELBOURNE, JULY 25.

THE terrible railway disaster which occurred at the Richmond railway station on Monday last has caused a thrill of horror to run through the land. A train from Elsternwick dashed into another one standing, or just moving out of the station, and the result was an appalling catastrophe causing the death of nine passengers and the infliction of more or less serious injury to nearly 100 others. The pictures of the catastrophe which appear in this issue will convey a graphic idea of the chaos that prevailed the engine and tender of the incoming train dashed into the rearmost of the practically motionless cars, carrying death and destruction. Carriages were telescoped and wrecked; some of the occupants were instantly killed and mangled, whilst the whole scene was terrific as an appalling theatre of tragedy. There were other circumstances to intensify the gloom of the disaster. The locality enshrowded by a heavy fog, which hung over the ill-fated spot and enveloped everything like a funeral pall. The signals could not be seen by either driver and whether "someone has blundered," or whether the whole dreadful business was the result of some unexplained and unforeseen accident, time alone will prove. First of all the evidence at the inquest may reveal something of importance, and this enquiry is to be followed by a rigidly close investigation by the railway authorities. In the meantime some valuable lives have been lost; many people have been severely, if not fatally, injured; relatives and friends of the passengers who have met with disaster are plunged in grief, and the country has again become involved in a certain heavy monetary loss in the shape of compensation to the victims. Victoria has an unenviable record in respect to railway accidents. A little over two years ago a dreadful collision occurred at Braybrook near Melbourne which resulted in 43 persons losings their lives and 138 being injured. That awful affair, one would have thought, should have taught a severe lesson to the management and introduced into the system additional safeguards and precautions. In the interests of the travelling public's safety the investigation into the Richmond calamity should be of the most searching character.

PASTORAL INDUSTRY.

There is a considerable difference of opinion in some of the other States regarding the question whether the pastoral industry provides Australia with a better article to export than agriculture does. The pastoral advocates assert that wheat fluctuates so much in price that rates realised by the wheat grown in the Commonwealth have fallen as much at times at 7 a quarter within a few weeks. At the present time, it is stated, Australia grows considerably under 2 per cent. of the world's output of wheat, so that what is sent from this part of the globe exercises very little influence upon ruling prices. The crops in America, Canada, and Russia, on the other hand, sway the market considerably, and heavy shipments coming forward from these countries interfere with the prospects of the wheat that Austria may export. In regard to wool, however, the position is very different. As a producer of this article, Australia is already being reckoned with, and the presence of foreign buyers at the annual sales held in different centres in Australia show that our output in this direction is taken into account. Very much more than 2 per cent. of the wool of the world is grown in Australia, and the proportion produced in other countries is not so preponderating as in the case of wheat and the risk of the English markets being glutted is accordingly very much less. This is one reason why the pastoral industry is more popular than agriculture. So far as South Australia is concerned, however, there is another side to the question. It is rare indeed that wheat falls below a remunerative price, and the last few seasons have been so good, and the rates have kept up so consistently and well, that there is little wonder agriculture is such a popular and flourishing industry in this State. But that is not only reason. The agriculturist nowadays does not carry all his eggs in one basket, for in many instances he is a pastoralist also in a small way, and a fair portion of his income is derived from wool, export lamb, and the proceeds of the poultry yard. In this way South Australia has set an example to the other States. We have long possessed cold storage for export purposes, yet it was only last week that the Victorian Government decided to erect cool storage facilities. Last season the Minister of Agriculture in that State had to refuse an order from London for 30,000 lambs, because he could not get cool storage for the carcases in Melbourne. What with export meat, wheat, wool, poultry, eggs, and dairy produce the agriculturists of South Australia have a big say in the prosperity of the State.

THE FINANCIAL AGREEMENT.

The alleged broken compact of the Federal Government with the States was the theme of part of the New South Wales Premier's speech at Ashfield on Saturday night. Referring to the financial question, Mr. Wade said:—"Mr. Fisher, in adopting the attitude he has taken up in this matter, is doing an action which I cannot help calling 'shady.' Were the Braddon clause to remain in operation for its full time the States would be entitled to receive their three-fourths of costume revenue until the end of December next, but Mr. Fisher is intending to embarrass the States by reducing their revenues by a substantial amount, by paying them on the 25 per head basis as from 1st July, thereby squeezing and humiliating them, and giving them, something like 15 per head instead of the amount they were entitled to. Rather than come out into the open and say that the States have been cajoled, he adopts this devious plan of dating the agreement back for six months, though he knows perfectly well that they are entitled to three-fourths of the customs revenue until the end of December next which would amount to more than 30 per head. In this way he is going to absolutely starve the States. To be fair, he ought to allow us to have our full three-fourths share until the end of the year, and begin on the 25 per head basis as from 1st January next. Mr. Hughes led us to believe that this would be done, and in doing what he proposes Mr. Fisher is not acting in a manner which is at all creditable to one in his high position. New South Wales will resist this invasion of State rights to the very last ditch. With the enormously increased revenue that will accrue to it after the expiry of the Braddon clause—something like £3,000,000—and the income tax or land tax coming in when that promised bill is passed, worth another £2,000,000 or £3,000,000, the Commonwealth will have almost made the income they now enjoy and it would have been thought in those circumstances that they would have acted fairly, if not liberally, by the States. They say they are going to carry out reproductive works out of revenue, but in doing it they are forcing the States into imposing taxation to meet actual requirements. Our duty is to make a loud, clear and definite protest. It is entirely against the agreement of last year, and the Commonwealth has no right to appropriate this large amount of money at the expense of the States, thus compelling them to resort to taxation to keep their administration going. We intend making a really good fight for our rights." Touching briefly on the delay in issuing the second proclamation completing the bargain made with New South Wales with respect to the capital site, Mr. Wade said that he had given the Commonwealth everything they asked for, and still Mr. Fisher had not seen fit to observe the solemn compact made, but rather seemed desirous of pleasing the Victorian section who were driving him with the object of keeping the matter unsettled as long as possible. In the State a few more such experiences and New South Wales will recoil at the very name of Labour. In order to beautify the surroundings of the Federal capital site the Minister for Home Affairs proposes to plant forests at suitable points on the vast plain which stretches out for miles square in this uninviting region. For a start 1,000,000 trees are to be planted, and the idea of the Minister is to give a practical demonstration of the value of afforestation. An effort has been made to secure the services of Mr. W. Guilfoyle, curator of the Botanical Gardens, as the advice he could offer would be invaluable for such an undertaking. Owing to ill-health Mr. Guilfoyle has been unable to accept the offer and the department is now endeavouring to secure the assistance of another expert. The 9-inch-reflector telescope and other scientific instruments which have been presented to the Federal Government by Mr. J. Oddie, of Ballarat, will shortly be erected at Canberra under the direction of Mr. Baracchi, the Victorian Government Astronomer, or his senior assistant. The clearness of the atmosphere will be tested, and other experiments will be made to determine the suitability of the locality for the establishment of astronomical and other observatories.

A WOMEN'S "PARLIAMENT."

The Melbourne Women's "Parliament," which has elected Miss Vida Goldstein to the lofty position of "Governor-General," and acknowledges Mrs. Singleton as its "Premier and Treasurer," held its first business meeting at Sargents Cafe a few evenings ago. A fortnight ago the Parliament, which is an offshoot of the Women's Political Association, inaugurated proceedings by electing a Cabinet of ten Ministers—all of them with portfolio. At the same time it appointed Miss Goldstein its first Speaker, a position which she happily combines with that of Governor-General. The dual offer is a tribute to Miss Goldstein's versatility. There were about 50 ladies and two or three men present. The Governor-General's speech—read by the Governor-General herself—was a fine comprehensive document setting forth the fact that "my Ministers" propose to do many things, among others "to deal in a drastic manner with the injustices heaped on women in connection with the social evil," and also to introduce a bill "providing the same measure of protection to a woman's person as man-made law so tenderly gives to property." Hon. members looked gratified at this assurance, and would perhaps have been still more gatified that they have been able to make out what it meant. "My advisers propose," continued the Governor-General, "that twenty-one shall be made the minimum age for marriage, and in all court cases involving a woman's honour the man shall face the magistrate or judge as well as the woman." Other legislative measures dealing with defence, immigration and domestic service were foreshadowed. Members of the Woman's Parliament discussed the Speech for upwards of an hour. "The hon. member for Toorak," "the hon. member for South Melbourne," "the Minister of Defence," "the Minister of Education"—there were nearly as many Ministers as private members—addressed the Chair at intervals. As each member rose to speak the Speaker called her by her title as member for So-and-So, and she returned the compliment by addressing Miss Goldstein as "Madame Speaker." It was a very polite Parliament indeed. The two or three men present spoke early and often. Why they were permitted to do so was not clear; it appeared, however, that they were labouring under the delusion that without their eloquence the debate would show signs of collapse—which, as a matter of fact, it did not. Several of the women speakers denounced the selfishness of masculine legislation. "They seem to think," remarked one hon. member, "that the world was made for men, and women were merely thrown in." This withering satire was greeted with applause. "It makes you tired," said the hon. minister of Agriculture (Miss Kilkenny), "to hear men talk of girls and their fondness for this and that. What about men's fondness for cigars and long beers, and the money they throw away on that?" An Hon. Member: Hush! There are men present. The Minister of Agriculture (recklessly): I don't care if there are a million. (Loud and continued applause.)

THE COMMONWEALTH NOTES.

In the Commonwealth Note Issue Bill, which will be introduced in the House of Representatives to-day it is understood that sufficient safeguards will be inserted to prevent a careless or impecunious Treasurer from using the money obtained for the notes —apart from the one-fourth reserve—to make good any deficiencies in the general revenue. The money may be used to tide over a temporary difficulty, just as the trust funds served to temporarily meet the deficit on the last year's financial operations. It is understood, however, that the Government has no intention of spending the money upon the building of a Commonwealth navy the building of a Federal capital, or the construction of a transcontinental railway. The intention is to invest the money—possibly departments requiring loans will receive money from this source, but if so interest will be paid upon it—and to pay the interest annually into the consolidated revenue. While the Prime Minister was guarded in his reference to this matter yesterday, he said it was not the intention of himself or of his Government to make use of the revenue derived from the note issue for general revenue purposes. The money received from the banks would be regarded as capital, and it would probably be more safeguarded than was provided under section 4 of the Queensland Act, which reads—"The Governor in Council may from time to time issue and apply any sum or sums of money raised from any such Treasury notes to any services authorised to be defrayed out of the consolidated revenue of the colony or out of loans authorised by Parliament."

SURVEY WORK.

Portions of the Australian coast are very imperfectly charted, as is proved at intervals by the occurrence of marine disasters such as that which a few months ago caused the foundering of the steamer Pericles through striking an uncharted rock off the coast of Western Australia, near Cape Leeuwin. Though several months have elapsed since the sensational event happened, the precise location of the obstruction which caused the loss of this fine vessel, happily without involving the lamentable sacrifice of life that might have resulted, has not been ascertained, and it still exists as an uncharted danger to navigation. The matter was yesterday referred to in the House of Representatives. In answer to a question, the Prime Minister stated that no communications had taken place with the Admiral in command of the Australian station with the object of having accurately fixed the position of the rock. Sir John Forrest suggested that an arrangement should be made with the Admiralty for a careful survey of the locality without further delay, and Mr. Fisher promised that the suggestion should receive careful consideration.

THE NAVY.

The exact relations of the Imperial and Commonwealth Governments in regard to the control of the Australian navy in times of peace and in war are set forth in the first annual report of the Dominions department of the Colonial Office, which has just reached the Minister for External Affairs. The position is stated as follows:—"These vessels (the Australian fleet) should be manned as far as possible, by Australian officers and seamen, and the numbers required to make up the full complement for immediate purposes should be lent by the Royal navy. In peace time, and while on the Australian station, this fleet unit would be under the exclusive control of the Commonwealth Government as regards its movements and general administration, but officers and men should be governed by regulations, similar to the King's regulations, and be under naval discipline, and, when with vessels of the Royal navy, the senior officer should take command of the whole. Further, when placed by the Commonwealth Government at the disposal of the Admiralty in war time, the vessels should be under the control of the naval commander in chief."

A.

[*By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

ONE man has been killed and two persons wounded in Ludhiana while they were carelessly handling materials for preparing bazar crackers a few days ago.

THE Mahomedans of Delhi are stated to have waited in deputation upon the Deputy Commissioner there to protest against the references in the Arya newspapers and by Arya preachers about their prophet.

THE Statement, which has appeared in the "Manchester Guardian *re* Lord Minto's two despatches regarding the readjustment of Imperial and Provincial Finances, is premature. This question is under consideration, but no definite recommendations regarding it are likely to be made until the Autumn.

THE Shipbuildings and Engineering Employers' Federation, the whealthiest combination in Great Britain, proposes to establish in London an experimental tank. This would be available for all shipbuilders and engineers engaged in the construction of warships and fast vessels to carry out experiments. A highly-skilled staff would be provided. The scheme, if accepted, as it is likely to be, by the members of the federation, will be invaluable to the shipbuilding interests of Great Britain.

FIGHTING IN TEHERAN.

FIDAI WARRIORS REFUSE TO DISARM.

Bombardment with Siege Guns.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reuter wires from Teheran that fighting took place to-day in Teheran, owing to the refusal of the Fidai warriors to surrender their arms, in accordance with the Government proclamation. The Fidais were surrounded in a garden, and after a bombardment with quick-firers and siege guns the Fidais with their leaders, Satar Khan and Baghir Khan, surrendered.

Earlier telegrams report that the Government had stationed troops in the vicinity of the Mejliss, and a hundred Persian Cossacks entered the City yesterday. The remainder of the brigade subsequently proceeded thither with guns and quick-firers. The German Minister and Turkish diplomatists endeavoured to arrange matters, but the Government would only deal directly with the rebels. Martial-law now prevails.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Reuter wires from Teheran that the Government troops lost a dozen killed and wounded in the fighting, while the Fidais lost thirty and three hundred were taken prisoners. Many Fidais threw their rifles into the lake which is being dragged. There is a general feeling that that prestige of the Government has been enhanced by vigorous action.

THE TRANSVAAL MINES.

High Mortality.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reuter wires from Pretoria that the report of the Mines Commission appointed in 1907 shows that the mortality underground is sixty per cent. higher than that above ground. The average age of death is thirty-five, compared with fifty in the Bendigo mines. The report advocates vigorous measures in regard to health, housing and ventilation.

GERMAN CROWN PRINCE'S TOUR.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The German press heartily welcomes the Crown Prince's tour which, it considers, will broaden his horizon and give him a first-hand knowledge of the Far East, with which Germany's connections are daily becoming more close.

LATER.

The voyage of the German Crown Prince to the East has excited general interest in Germany. It is not decided whether he will go in a warship or a special liner. The "Taeglishe Rundschau" says the journey is a happy thought, such as might well originate with the Emperor, the creator of our great fleet and promoter of our world policy. It is understood in Berlin that the Crown Prince will travel first to China and Japan and go to India on his return journey.

AEROPLANING.

500 Mile Race from Paris.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

A five-hundred mile aeroplane race from Paris to the frontier and back, to be completed in six stages on alternate days, started at 5-45 yesterday morning. Several competitors flew to the starting point on Saturday, two covering a hundred and ten miles. Eight started and six reached Troyes, the first stage, in from one and a half to five hours, several losing their way.

Three officers, carrying out orders, aeroplaned from Mourmelon to Nancy, ninety-three miles, taking observations enroute.

LATER.

Mr. Willows accomplished his journey from Cardiff to London on a small dirigible.

SIX AERONAUTS MISSING.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Two military non-dirigible balloons ascended at Munich on Friday, and have not since been heard of. Each carried three occupants.

MR. MACKARNESS AND HIS ADMIRERS.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Mackarness was entertained to luncheon by his Indian admirers yesterday. He announced that he would appeal to the High Court of Calcutta, against the prescription by the police of his pamphlet.

GREAT FIRE AT COCHRANE.

Thirty Businesses Gutted.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

Reuter telegraphs from Ottawa that thirty businesses have been gutted by the great fire at Cochrane. Tents are being sent to shelter the homeless. The loss is estimated at £30,000.

MR. WALTER LONG'S ILLNESS.

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Mr. Walter Long was operated upon to-day and his condition is favourable.

THE TROUBLE IN SPAIN.

Peasants Cowed by Military Display.

ARREST OF CARLIST PRIESTS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, AUGUST 7.

Reuter telegraphs from San Sebastian that up to the present the day has passed quietly. The approaches to the town and the streets are guarded by soldiers, even the beach being patrolled. The great military display has apparently cowed the numerous in-coming fanatical peasants. Summer visitors and the inhabitants still fear however that there may be trouble, especially after the bull-fight to-day.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

At midnight on Saturday, the police raided the Carlist club at San Sebastian, and arrested 152 persons, including 19 priests, who were shouting seditious cries.

Yesterday passed quietly. Instead of tens of thousands of demonstrators, only a few hundred priests and peasants were aimlessly wandering through the streets or gathering in unorganised groups.

Rome correspondents telegraph that the Papal Secretary of State has instructed the Bishops and prominent Catholics in Spain to prevent demonstrations and disorders. He wishes thereby to show the Vatican's desire for the maintenance of the present regime, recognising that the organisers of demonstrations are largely Carlists, and there is thus the possibility of any movement becoming anti-dynastic. The Vatican hopes that this will reopen the door for a settlement.

LATER.

San Sebastian telegrams state that great relief is felt that the bull-fight has ended quietly. The rainfall contributed to disperse the spectators. Altogether the day ended in a triumph of the Liberal Government.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Necessity for the Sedition Meetings Act.

LONDON, AUGUST 8.

The *Times* cites a number of recent dacoities in Bengal to disprove Mr. Montagu's optimism in the budget debate. It says that while it does not desire to be premature in laying stress on these disturbing occurrences, it thinks it high time that the Ministers and the Viceroy should cease to make assertions, which cannot be sustained, about the state of India. It is glad to note that Mr. Montagu's speech did not deter Sir E. Baker from prohibiting the celebration of the Boycott anniversary in Calcutta and that the Seditious Meetings Act has been extended.

The *Morning Post*, discussing the Council debate on the Seditious Meetings Act, says the situation is too critical to be met by timorous half-hearted action. The Viceroy and his advisers would run grave risk if they disarmed themselves, because there is a slight relaxation in the sternness of the struggle. If Lord Morley's reforms are to be given a fair chance to succeed, it is imperative not only to maintain British rule 'against all assaults and conspiracies, but still more to uphold its prestige by clearly showing the people that the Government will brook no defiance.

BENGAL AGRICULTURAL MEMORANDUM.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

A memorandum report on the season and the crop of Bengal has been issued by the Government to-day, in the course of which Mr. Buchanan, Director of Agriculture, writes that during 1909-10 the character of the season was generally showery and there was sufficient moisture in the soil for the sowing of spring crops, and the rain received in December and January was beneficial to indigo, but the jute season was unfavourable. Referring to the condition of the agricultural population, the report said that the test works were opened and relief distributed to several districts and the condition of agriculturists improved considerably.

STATE RAILWAY TELEGRAPH SYSTEM.

Reorganisation by Mr. Lee.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Lee, of the Liverpool Post Office, who came out last year to reorganize the Telegraph System of the East Indian Railway, is expected out in India again this cold weather. The Telegraph System of the East Indian Railway has been thoroughly overhauled, and recently Sir Fredrick Upcott handsomely acknowledged the services of Mr. Lee. Mr. Lee will give his attention to the Telegraph Systems of the State Railways this cold weather and entirely reorganize them.

TRAVANCORE CHIEF JUSTICE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

TRIVANDRUM, AUGUST 8.

The Indian National Congress may well be congratulated on Mr. Krishnan Nair, the prominent delegate from British Malabar, having been raised to the position of Chief Justice of the Travancore High Court. Mr. Nair was a High Court Vakil, whose practice was confined to the District Court, Calicut, and was also a very active worker from Malabar on behalf of the National Congress. Mr. Nair took charge of his new office to-day.

NEW LIFE-BOAT FOR KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 8.

The Karachi Port Trust Board, at the request of the Port Officer, accorded sanction to the purchase of a new steam life-boat, and resolved that the order be placed, through the Board's Agent in England, with Messrs. W. White and Sons, on the understanding that the tender already made will not be exceeded.

SIR HARVEY ADAMSON.

Public Reception in Rangoon.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

The Lieutenant-Governor accompanied by Lady Adamson and party arrived in Rangoon this morning after a long tour through Upper Burma and a reception was held at Government House, this being the first public arrival since His Honour assumed the reins of Government. Mr. W. R. Stikeman, on behalf of the Burma Chamber of Commerce, the Municipality, the Trades Association and the Port Trust, read a brief address of welcome wherein hearty congratulations were expressed on his appointment as Head of the Province and deep satisfaction that His Majesty's choice has fallen on one so intimately acquainted with the needs and aspirations of Burma.

In reply, Sir Harvey thanked the large assembly for the cordial welcome extended to Lady Adamson and himself.

Sir Harvey Adamson said :—Mr. Stikeman, gentlemen of the Municipal Committee, of the Port Commission, of the Chamber of Commerce, and of the Trades Association, and ladies and gentlemen, I thank you for the cordial welcome that you have extended to Lady Adamson and myself. Before we left Burma, a little over four years ago, I had lived for more than a quarter of a century of happy years among you, and to me personally it is a great joy to return as the Head of a Province, which for the best part of my life has been my home. But I can assure you that it was with no light heart that I accepted the administration of this great province. I am conscious that the responsibility is a heavy one. The problems to be faced here are different from those, which during recent years have loomed most prominently in the administration of India. For the past 3 1-2 years, I have, as Head of the Home Department of the Government of India, seen much of Indian conditions both above and below the surface, and I have no hesitation in expressing my firm belief, that the races of India, I care not which and I except none, are loyal to the British Throne. But there are sections, small sections, I believe, of which this cannot be said, and just as the sun is obscured by a very small cloud, and as that cloud is for the time being, the most prominent feature that meets the eye, so loyalty in India, which is a great and permanent feature, has been partially hidden by the small and passing cloud of anarchy. No cloud of this nature, I am happy to say, has passed over the sky of Burma, and no problem of a similar kind has to be solved here. It is a pleasure to assume the Government of a Province where the people are so happy and contented, as in Burma. But there are other problems as important and as difficult that present themselves. The chief of these lies in the growing needs of the administration of a country which is young as a British Province, which has large natural resources which is yet imperfectly developed and which is ready to make large strides in future development. Problems of this nature are rendered more difficult by financial conditions, which do not at present admit of even all our necessary expenditure being incurred. From all parts of the province I hear the most melancholy accounts of the want of public works, especially buildings, such as are indispensable to a decently maintained administration. More money is urgently wanted and it is difficult to see how it can be got, or how we can progress without it. I however dissent from the view that is sometimes expressed in Burma that the Government of India habitually treat Burma as a stepchild, that the give lavishly to other provinces and sparingly to this. My experience is that the Government of India are most anxious to deal fairly, justly, and impartially, and to give all provinces equal treatment. I am well aware that the Government of India also have their difficulties in the financial problem, and that there are pressing and unsatisfied wants in other provinces as well as here. But our wants are the necessities of existence, whereas theirs are more of the nature of luxuries. Having seen both sides of the Bay of Bengal, I do think that Burma requires for a time at least to be treated with greater liberality than other provinces. She has not the permanent equipment of roads, buildings, and such like, that other provinces have, and besides the provision for ordinary recurring expenditure she wants an outfit allowance in order to put her on an equality with other provinces. She is handicapped by having made a late start in the race. She is further handicapped by the fact, that her labour is imported and her delta consist of mud without stone, in consequence of which buildings cost nearly twice as much and are even then less enduring than in India. Roads are more costly both in making and repairing, and in short it may be said of all public works that a rupee in Burma goes little further than eight annas in India. Burma is also unfortunate in having no wealthy zemindars, talukdars, and other persons of large independent means, whose munificence in Indian provinces assists the Local Governments in carrying out great works of public utility. All these are reasons why Burma for a time at least is deserving of a greater share than other provinces of her own revenues, and another reason is that any liberality which is shown to her would soon be repaid with compound interest to the donor.

LOCAL MATTERS.

I do not propose on the present occasion and in reply to what is purely an address of welcome to say anything about local matters, though I have already heard, not a little, about the improvements in the City of Rangoon, and about the important and almost unparalleled works, that are being undertaken by Mr. Buchanan for the preservation of the Port. That all questions appertaining to the advancement of Burma, received the fullest measure of attention from Sir Herbert White, it is superfluous for me to say, that the province has made great strides during his firm and wise administration is already apparent to me. If I, a humble admirer, may venture to pay a tribute to Sir Herbert White's genius, I would say, that it is rare to find a man who during his service, has filled so many and so varying spheres of duty, and has proved himself to be a master of each and all. In succeeding Sir Herbert White I have the satisfaction of taking over a good running concern, but I am conscious that it is no easy matter to follow successfully in the path of so able and distinguished an administrator. I thank you again for the kind welcome you have given to Lady Adamson and myself, and I am grateful for your assurance of loyal support.

Before closing he referred to the sad loss which the provinces sustained by the death of Mr. Todd Naylor who was exceptionally an able officer, strong and self-reliant with wonderful capacity for governing and influencing men, a true sportsman, a trustworthy friend and a real man.

BODY OF EUROPEAN FOUND.

Foul Play Suspected.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

A dead body in a decomposed state presumed to be that of a European was found by Mr. Close while salving the steamer "Kashmir" at Dedaye yesterday. Incision in the left breast gives cause of suspicion of foul play as the medical officer has found a particle of steel imbedded in the scapula.

SUIT FOR DISSOLUTION OF MARRIAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

At the High Court this afternoon an application was made on behalf of defendant in the suit of E. E. Mearle versus Captain G. Boomeswitch for examination of certain witnesses on commission at Darjeeling. Petitioner was the sister-in-law of defendant and for some years they were living as married couple. By the Court's order the marriage was annulled.

FEAR OF RABIES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MYMENSING, AUGUST 8.

Mr. Hambourn, District Magistrate, was bitten yesterday by his dog. On the previous day his wife was bitten and suspecting the dog to be rabid both started for Kasauli with the dog.

THE DACCA CONSPIRACY CASE.

Nearly Forty Arrests.

TRIAL BY SPECIAL MAGISTRATE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The Calcutta police on Friday night searched a students' mess in Guru Prosad Chowdhury's lane. As a result of a careful examination of all the belongings in one of the rooms occupied by a student of the National Medical College, named Nalini Kishore Guha, a large number of documents in the shape of books, pamphlets, letters, etc., where seized and Nolini was arrested. He was placed before Mr. Dundas yesterday and ordered to be sent to Dacca under a strong police escort.

DACCA, AUGUST 8.

No more arrest is reported. The number of arrested persons is nearly forty. It is said that a large number has absconded. The preliminary investigation commences on the 15th instant. The newly erected house of the Commissioner in the new town will be the place of trial. A Special Magistrate will be deputed to hold the investigation. The name of Mr. Bentinck, a former Joint Magistrate of Dacca, is mentioned in this connection. It is understood that Pulin Das's relatives not are getting any pleader to defend him. P. L. Roy instructed by Sarat Ghose, Public Prosecutor, will conduct the prosecution. Upendra Ghatak who was arrested along with Sasi Sarkar in the latter's house, in connection with the conspiracy, has been released on a bail of one thousand rupees. *Re* the bail of Gunundra Sen arrested in connection with the Rajendrapur dacoity, the Crown opposed it and promised to produce any possible evidence on the 15th. The bail was therefore refused to-day.

SIMLA ARTS EXHIBITION.

Indian Artists' Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Indian honours of the Simla Arts Exhibition are borne off by Mr. J. P. Gangooly with a large canvas, representing the favourite type of Sunset and River scene of this artist. As usual, Mr. Gangooli conveys much charm with the soft glow of evening over wide waters, but it is questionable whether he does not succeed better with smaller pictures of the same like the composition called the Western Mate which he also exhibits. Mr. Gangooly has made much progress in the sound work shown in this portrait of Mr. Higgins which though still a little lacking in the handling of fresh surfaces, is full of vigour and character. In another small picture he depicts only the elusive evening flush or the snows with unusual success. Mr. P. Bonnerji has a very strong study of Nantah Girl blowing bubbles painted with great fidelity and Mr. E. Pestonji sends several subjects of interest, notably a portrait of Mr. Pestonji, Bonnerji. Mr. Hussain Bus sends a creditable portrait of a Mahomedan gentleman and Miss G. D. Mehta has a couple of clever landscape studies. Mr. G. Jino is also among the successful Indian exhibitors with several landscapes in oils which seems to be the favourite medium of Indian students.

TRANSVAAL-INDIAN DEPORTEES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, AUGUST 8.

The Lord Bishop of Madras, writes to the Secretary of the Indian South African League, Madras, as follows :—"I am very sorry indeed to hear of the distress of the Indians, who have been deported from the Transvaal, and of the cruel treatment they have received. I earnestly hope, that better counsels will prevail in the Union Parliament. The treatment of Indians in the Transvaal has been a disgrace to the British Empire, and I can fully sympathise with the indignation and resentment which it excites throughout." His Lordship has also subscribed Rs. 100 to the fund.

LATER.

The Secretaries of the Madras South African League are using the Bishop's letter in appeal for funds for deportees, addressed specially to Europeans.

RAILWAY NEWS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Messrs F. E. Cale, Senior Assistant Signal Engineer, North-Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, and H. E. rose, Assistant Signal Engineer, North-Western Railway, will continue to officiate as Signal Engineer North-Western Railway, and senior assistant Signal Engineer North Western and Oudh and Rohilkhand Railways respectively, during the absence of Mr. E. A. Scott on leave or until further orders.

Mr. M. D. Furley, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent, North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Locomotive Superintendent on that Railway from the 5th July 1910, vice Mr. E. L. Scott, on combined leave.

Mr. W. C. Lang, Assistant Traffic Superintendent North-Western Railway, is appointed to officiate as a District Traffic Superintendent during the absence of Mr. H. C. Sparks, on privilege leave for one month and fifteen days.

The Railway Board have sanctioned the transfer of two locomotive engines from the Eastern Bengal State Railway to the Lower Ganges Bridge Project.

The Government accorded sanction to the expenditure of Rs. 37,300 for laying out a portion of the Railway yard at Keamari.

The proposals made some time since by the Bengal North-Western Railway for the construction of a line from Azimgarh via Tanda to Gosainganj have been considered by the Secretary of State who has now replied in the negative in regard to the scheme which will not now be proceeded with.

BENGAL EDWARD MEMORIAL.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

DACCA, AUGUST 8.

The Edward Memorial meeting takes place this evening at 4 at the Curzon Hall. Excepting the Rajas of Natore and Santosh, all the leading zemindars have arrived here.

DEATH OF MR. TODD NAYLOR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

From the meagre details to hand now, about the death of Mr. Todd Naylor, he was suddenly indisposed for a few days from diptheric sore throat, but the probable cause of death was heart-failure.

THE DUAL PRINCIPLE.

(BY PESTANJI DORABJI KHANDALAVALA.)

OF all the Oriental Cults, that of Persia was the last to arrive in Rome, where many competing creeds disputed domination. What was there in it that took plebians and patricians alike? No doubt Parsism is monotheistic. Ahura Mazd is above all the Izeds. But the doctrines of Mithraism are not those of Zoroaster. Its rites and myths are Magean, and Chaldic lore runs through its theology. The Zervane Akarnch—Unbounded Time—of the Avesta heads the divine hierarchy. Ruling the revolutions of the stars, it is absolute master of everything. Ahura Mazd enthroned in the heavens is the equivalent of the Syrian Ba'al Samin, and the sun is adored as the principle of life and light. But it is neither the liturgy nor the Persic Mysteries that won the Roman masses. True, the sacred ceremonies performed in grotto, cave and crypt inspired sacred fright, as much as the participation in liturgic repasts refreshed and stimulated morally, while a kind of baptism helped to expiate sins and to quiet the conscience. But feasts and ablutions with the same spiritual hopes were in other cults too, and the suggestive and splendid ritual of the Egyptian clergy was certainly more impressive than that of the Magians. The mythic drama ending in the immolation of the bull, regarded as the creator and the renovator of the terrestrial world was less pathetic than the grief and glee of Isis seeking the mutilated corpse of her spouse, and bringing him back to life, or the wails and rejoicings of Cybele weeping and raising her lover Attis from the dead. It is

THE DUAL PRINCIPLE

that is the distinguishing feature of Mithraism. This gave a new significance to life. The universe was presented under a novel aspect. The antithesis of matter and spirit was a thing known to Greek philosophy. It was one of the master ideas in Neo-Pythagorism as with Philo. But Ahriman as a rival power opposed to Ahura Mazd was purely Persian. It solved the problem of suffering, the sand-bank where every theologic ship stranded. This captivated the cultured classes as much as the crowd. The Methraic mysteries no sooner spread than Plutarch pleased inclines to them. From that time there appear in literature the Antitheoi or Devas who under the Power of Darkness are ever at war with the Yazatas of Ahura Mazd. Between Ahriman and Satan there is a wonderful resemblance. Both are the chiefs of a numerous army of demons. Each one is the spirit of error and of lies, the Prince of Darkness, the tempter, the corrupter. If one sits for his portrait, the other need not, both being one and the same figure under different names. It is generally admitted that Judaism has borrowed from Iran the conception of an antagonist of God blended with a part of her dualism. Thus for the Jewish doctrine—whence Christianity springs—to approximate to the mysteries of Mithra is but perfectly natural. Hence a great part of the beliefs and visions more or less orthodox which gave to the Dark ages the nightmare of the Devil and of hell, came by a double detour from Persia : Judo-Christian literature on one side and the survival of the worship of Mitra with the diverse Manichean sects on the other. Both these worked to spread in Europe the antique Iranian doctrines on the antithesis of the two principles of the universe. But

DOGMAS DO NOT SUFFICE

however satisfactory to win people over to a religion. With reasons for belief, there must be in it motives for action and grounds for hope. Iranian dualism was not only a powerful methaphysical conception. A highly efficacious morality was moored on it. It was this morality which specially insured the success of the Mithraic mysteries. For in the Roman world of the second and third century it animated unsatiated aspirations towards a most perfect justice and godliness. The value which the Persians attached to their personal ethics, the rigour with which they pursued the observance of its precepts, are perhaps the most salient trait of their national character, as is manifested through history. A race of conquerors they were subject to a rigid discipline like the Romans, and like them they felt its necessity for the administration of a vast empire. Between the two royal races their existed affinities which drew them together above the Greek world. Mazdaism brought a long awaited satisfaction to the old Latin notion that a religion should have practical efficacy imposed by rules of conduct for the individual, contributing to the walfare of the State. In introducing the imperative morals of Iran, Mithra infused a new vigour into the Paganism of the West. This Zoroastrian spirit of light became a hero

THE GOD OF JUSTICE AND OF TRUTH.

He is the Mazdean Apollo. But while Hellenism more alive to beauty has developed in Apollo the æsthetic qualities, the Persians preoccupied with what relates more to conscience have accentuated in Mithra the moral character. The trait which struck the Greeks most—having it the least themselves—of their oriental neighbours, was the horror for a lie. It was in reality incarnate in Ahriman. Mithra was the god they always invoked as a guarantee of their pledged word, and who assured the faithful execution of the engagement. Absolute fidelity to their oath was one of the cardinal virtues of the soldier's creed, whose first act on being enrolled was to swear obedience and devotion to the Sovereign. Loyalism and Loyalty were exalted therein, and no doubt sentiments were inspired akin to the modern notion of honour. Fraternity was preached by the side of respect for authority. The initiates looked upon themselves as sons of the same father, who had to cherish mutual affection for each other. The emperor Julian who was a devoted mystic proposed an ideal of universal charity.

PERFECT PURITY

distinguishes the Persic mysteries from those of the other cults. Serapis is the brother and husband of Isis, Attis, the lover of Cybele, but Mithra lives single. He is chaste and holy. Tertullian tells us he delighted in seeing among his devotees, men and women vowed to continence.

THE IDEAL OF PERFECTION

of this Mazdean Sect set sensuality at naught, inclining as it did towards ascetism. But it was here that the Manichean Conception of virtue foundered. Does good reside in self-denial only, or is it in action? It is not enough for a religion to draw up a list of moral securities. To be efficacious it must give motives for putting them in practice. Dualism was specially fit to favour individual effort, and to develop human energy. The world is the theatre of an everlasting struggle between two powers which divide its empire ending in the undisputed domination of the Good, and the disappearance of the Evil. Animals, plants and men are ranged in two adverse camps, animated by a perpetual hostility. All nature participates in this eternal combat of two opposite principles. The Mithraists did not lose themselves like the other Sects in a contemplative Mysticism. Their agonistic morality eminently favoured action. And in an epoch of laxity, of anarchy and of disorder, the initiates found in its precepts, a stimulant, a comfort and a support. The resistance to the solicitations of degrading instincts made for them a halo of the prestige of martial exploits, and thus was introduced in their character an active principle of progress. In bringing a new conception of the world, dualism gave also

A NEW SENSE TO LIFE.

Of all the Oriental cults none offers so rigorous a system, such moral elevation, or such influence over hearts and minds. Iranian dualism introduced into Europe certain principles which have not ceased to bear their consequences. All its history shows the force of resistance and of penetration, in the culture and the religion of the Parsis. They had an originality so independent that after having resisted in the East the absorbing power of Hellenism, they were not annihilated even by the destructive power of Islam. Ferdusi glorifies the antique national traditions and the mythical heroes of Mazdeism and while the religions of Egypt, of Syria and of Asia Minor have long been extinct, the followers of Zoroaster still piously pursue the ceremonies of the Avesta, and practise the precept of good thoughts, good speech and good deeds in life. Mithraic Mazdaism fell short—and that is another proof of its vitality—of becoming in the third century a sort of State religion of the Roman Empire. Renan has said "had Christianity been arrested in its growth by some mortal malady, the world would have been Mithraist.' The alliance then between throne and alter would have been indissoluble, and Europe would never have known the struggle—on the whole vivifying—between Church and State. But who can pretend to remake history, or guess what would or would not have happened ?

ARY MATTERS.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 22.

THE Army has loomed large in the debates of both Houses of Parliament this week. In the Upper House, Lord Crewe defended the attitude of the Government in regard to our military forces and testified to the progress towards efficiency. His lordship said :—I am sure your lordships will recognise the remarkable ability with which the Earl of Portsmouth introduced the question, and also the ever-increasing interest which the noble lord takes in military questions, since he ceased to be directly responsible for them in this House. But in one respect, I must confess that since he crossed the floor of the House the noble lord has adopted some forcible opinions. He has joined the school of blood and iron. He holds up for our information and possibly for our imitation, the process that went on in Prussia during the sixties, and led up to the formation of the most formidable engine of war that has ever been created—the German army. I was sorry, however, that the noble earl thought it necessary to speak in such forcible terms of the Army Council. It is quite legitimate for any man who holds those views to deplore the adolition of the office of Commander-in-Chief. That, of course, is an arguable matter. But I think it is possible to hold those views without implying that the Army Council, as at present constituted, are people who either do not possess, or dare to express, any opinion in opposition to that of the Secretary of State for war. I have no personal knowledge of the Army Council, but I cannot believe that that is the case. I also cannot help thinking that, in the days when there was a Commander-in-Chief occasions did occur from time to time when differences arose between that officer and the Government of the day. The point to which I particularly wish to allude and which is the real reason of my rising is this question of the 70,000 men which has loomed very large in the course of the present debate. Lord Derby implied that whereas but a few years ago—in 1905 when Mr. Balfour made his famous statement in another place—it was assumed that the only attack which could be made on this country was by a force of 10,000 men, and that now that number had risen suddenly to 70,000. The noble Earl went on to say that the Territorial Force was fixed at 315,000 on the 10,000 men basis, and that now on the 70,000 basis the number ought to be considerably larger. It certainly ought to be; it ought to have gone up to 2,500,000 men. The Earl of Crewe: I am no authority on the subject, but I think it will be generally agreed that if any possible force which could land in this country were finally and definitely limited to 10,000 men in establishment, then 315,000 even if they were only half-trained men, would be considered somewhat excessive.

INVASION AND RAID.

This number of 70,000 men was first mentioned by Mr. Balfour on the authority of Lord Roberts, who said it was the smallest force with which an enemy could invade this country with a view to conquest such as the taking of London ; and even then Lord Roberts regarded such an attack in the nature of a forlorn hope. If that statement is the lowest estimate of an invading force, any figure below that must be taken to constitute a raid—that it to say, an attack not intended with the hope of conquering the country, but merely with a view of doing damage, causing alarm, and possibly injury. There figures were taken, so to speak, for the purpose of argument, and were adopted by Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman in the same debate, and have so far held the field ever since. But it must not be taken as the opinion of the Defence Committee, on the authority of the statement made by the Prime Minister in July last, that 70,000 men can be landed at any moment on our shores. There have been certain alterations in the conditions. It has been shown that there is greater power of massing tonnage in certain foreign ports. It has also been shown that there is a marked increase in the capacity of ships by which raiding or invading forces can be brought over. It was, there fore, necessary to increase to a considerable extent the raiding figure of 10,000 men. It was considerably increased. And it is assumed, for the purpose of arriving at full security that it is conceivable that two or even three such raids might be successfully landed on our shores. This brings the number not up to 70,000, but within measurable distance of it. For the purposes of argument it seems to be assumed that if war is declared the whole six divisions of the Expeditionary Force will leave the country at once. I confess I cannot conceive any political combination which would cause us to send the whole six divisions out of the country at one moment. The argument that we should have to denude the country of Regular troops without having given the Territorial Force a period of training does not appear so strong. If the danger appeared to be imminent, not more than four of the divisions would be allowed to leave the country until the Territorial Force had had adequate training. Noble lords prove too much when they prove that 150,000 men could be landed on our shores. If that was so, we should have to do as Continental nations do, and guard our frontiers with Regular troops. If it was necessary, we should no doubt face that contingency, but the military authorities do not believe it to be necessary.

GAPS TO BE FILLED.

I do not think the demand made for the testimony of a military authority in regard to the present condition of the Territorial Force is reasonable. The force has only been in existence two years, and by common admission there are gaps to be filled. I do not deny that some of these gaps may be important, but continuous progress is being made towards efficiency. I do not consider it either reasonable or proper to ask for the individual opinions of soldiers at the War Office, or sailors at the Admiralty, in regard to the policy of the Government. It may be assumed, so long as they stay there, that they give their advice, and that is as far as anybody outside is entitled to go. Lord Esher seemed to think that the Territorial Force in London, at least, and probably in other parts, had reached its limit. When he says that, however, I have no doubt he is thinking of existing conditions. If it should be found necessary or desirable further to expand the force, I have little doubt that, by the expenditure of more money, it could be done. If it should be found that the force does not expand to the full establishment, or even to a larger number still, and the country requires it, the country will have to consider whether it is prepared to pay more. That is a matter on which the country has always to make up its mind, and when the time comes I have no doubt it will do so in this case.

GUNPOWDER—OLD AND NEW.

In the Commons Mr. Haldane assured the House that the Army reserves of cordite were all right, as were also, he understood, those of the Navy. With regard to the manufacture of cordite, the manufacture of all chemical explosives was very difficult and, to some extent novel. No one country agreed with any other country as to the best chemical powder. We did not agree with the Germans, although we were nearer to agreement with Germany than France in this matter. The United States, Italy, and Spain each had a different powder, and each maintained that it had got the best. It was necessary, in working with these chemical powders, to proceed extremely cautiously. They had to be subjected to the most minute tests, as they were altogether unnatural in their behaviour. The old gunpowder was admirably safe. It behaved itself in the most orderly, respectable, and conservative fashion. It had no violent outbursts. But unfortunately, like many institutions which proceeded in that fashion, its proceedings were accompanied by obscurity. Vast volumes of unconsumed and wasted material were the result of its operations, and besides, it afforded a beautiful target for the enemy. It became necessary, for the purposes of modern warfare, to discover a powder which would not indicate where the gun was and would not waste so much material. The object of the new powder was to burn up all the carbon so as to produce the maximum of gas, which was the propeller of the projectile. The danger in the manufacture of cordite lay in the possible separation of the nitro-glycerine and nitro-cellulose, which in that explosive "tamed" each other and produced a slow explosion. If decomposition occurred in cordite there were all the materials for detonation, and your gun went into a thousand fragments. These powders had to be watched in case decomposition took place. The test was to see whether nitrous fumes were coming off or not and it was for that purpose the heat tests were devised. They all depended on the principle of detecting decomposition. They were extremely delicate, they were obscure, and they were affected by varying conditions. The research department were carrying out these tests as reasonably as possible for manufacturers. They were in conference with the manufacturers themselves as to the heat test and hoped to arrive at a basis which would prevent any unfairness. In his opinion they had not been at all too cautious in the past.

DESERTERS FROM THE FRENCH ARMY.

The official announcement that last year as many as 17,258 young men omitted to present themselves for their legal term of military service has produced a painful impression. Our Parisian contemporaries are devoting articles to this melancholy subject, and the "Matin," which has been in quest of some explanation at the War Office and in other well-informed quarters, says to-day that the increasing number of deserters appears to be due to three causes. In the first place, the anti-militarists would seem to have made sad progress in certain districts. Then again, part of the mischief is to be traced to the amnesties repeatedly voted by Parliament in favour of the men who have not fulfilled their military obligations. Not a single Chamber has run its course without having voted one of these amnesties, and the consequence is that many a young man prefers going abroad to accomplishing his two years of military service, as he feels almost sure that his exile will not last more than three or four years. Thirdly, account must be taken of "the incredible facilities accorded by the different French administrative authorities to the 'insoumis,' who are away from their country and who apply for a safe-conduct that they may return home for their private affairs. Not only is the existence of such safe-conducts a matter for regret, but the facility with which they are granted is really extraordinary." These are the three causes which appear to contribute for the most part to the number of the deserters, and the "Matin" adds that the War Office and the Government can at least suppress two of them by no longer granting amnesties or safe-conducts to men who are in revolt against the law of the nation and against patriotic duty.

LONGEST ARMY SERVICE.

Drummer Richard Hogan, York and Lancaster Regiment, who has just retired was until then the oldest soldier in length of service in the British Army, having completed fifty-two years. A story is told in the regiment of how twenty years ago Colonel Mair, who then commanded, reproved a young soldier for showing signs of fatigue. "Only old soldiers have a right to be tired, and there only two in the regiment, Drummer Hogan and myself," the colonel remarked. The veteran enlisted in Ireland so long ago as July 23, 1858, and was attached to the 1st Battalion of the York and Lancasters. He spent a long time in India, and took part in the Soudan campaign of 1884, for which he received the medal and clasp and the Khedive's bronze star. For the past ten years Hogan has been at the regimental depot at Pontefract, where, seen yesterday by our correspondent, he talked of the difference between soldiering now and in his young day. Fifty years ago, he said, after paying mess allowance and other charges, he had fourpense a day. In 1867 this was increased to sixpence. The diet then was practically the same each day. Now a private made up to 2s a day, had no mess allowance to meet and was given much better meals. In his early days he remembered meals being served in the sleeping-room. There had been a marked improvement in soldiers' dress, which was served out with greater liberality. He had formerly known married quarters in barracks where three families lived in one room with a movable division. When he married himself the only furniture given for his use was a barrack-room table, a form, and an iron bed. Nowadays married privates lived in separate quarters, which were practically replete with all necessary furniture. Hogan is now 67 years of age, and on leaving the Army will receive a pension of 1s 6d a day. He has a wife, who is over 60, to support. Old comrades are subscribing to a fund to supplement the pension until such time as Hogan becomes entitled to an old-age pension.

SERIOUS DISTURBANCE AT BHOWANIPUR.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

Yesterday forenoon Bhowanipur was the scene of a rather serious disturbance, when a gang of young Bengalis attacked Sub-Inspector Satish Chandra Mozumdar of the Bengal Police, residing at 23, Chandar Nath Chatterjee's Street. It is said that the police officer, who is on special duty, left Calcutta few days ago. A young Bengali aged about 18 taking advantage of his absence, made it a point to present himself in front of the officer's house and deliberately insult and annoy his wife and other women of the family. This uncalled-for behaviour was repeated day after day, till the husband was communicated with. The police officer hastened to Calcutta, arriving yesterday morning about 10 a.m. The young offender, ignorant of the police officer's return, appeared as usual, in front of his house and began misbehaving himself. Inspector Mazumdar having observed the conduct of the lad from a window, came out and remonstrated with him. The lad apprehensive of personal violence made off in a few minutes and returned, accompanied by a gang of his young friends and assuming a hostile attitude, forced the gate of the house, which had been bolted from within, and having effected an entrance they began to cause damage to the furniture. The police officer in his attempt to frighten away the gang was assaulted. He then ran to an inner room and reappeared armed with a gun and fired a blank cartridge which had the desired effect. The young men apprehending danger to themselves, fled and were quickly out of sight. Inspector Lahiry, of the Bhowanipur Police Station, is making an investigation. No arrests have as yet been made.

LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

There was an informal conference last week in the Legislative Department, regarding the rearrangements of the Legislative sessions. All the non-official members met the Hon'ble Mr. Sinha and Mr. Sheepshanks, and the whole question was fully discussed. Some of the members are in favour of the existing arrangements and favour more frequent meetings of the Council, while others are in favour of reducing the Calcutta session. The Government scheme will probably be brought before the Executive Council this week, and then a tentative programme will be drawn up. This will be circulated to all non-official members for their opinion, and on the return of the papers to the Government of India, a final rearrangement will be settled. In the event of this result not proving satisfactory, it is not unlikely, that the prominent non-official members will bring forward the whole question in the shape of a Resolution for discussion by the whole Council.

CHEATING BY A EUROPEAN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, AUGUST 8.

A young European of decent appearance, named B. C. Keatinge, was placed on his trial to-day before the Sessions Judge of Allahabad on three charges of alleged cheating, in September last, three firms here, on representation that he was agent of the Raja of Singrauli. From the Grahams he got goods worth Rs 160, from the Clarkes he ordered a motor car worth Rs. 7,500 and from the Hathaways clothes worth Rs. 130 A motor car was despatched but was returned from Mirzapur owing to a bad state of the roads. Accused left for England and was arrested on his return the other day. The goods taken have since been paid for, accused pleaded "not guilty." The trial is proceeding.

LADY Muir Mackenzie was entertained at a farewell "At Home" yesterday, by Mrs. Shirazee at Dongarsee Road, Malabar Hill. The members of the National Indian Association read a farewell address to Lady Muir-Mackenzie who has been a President of the

BOMBAY CORPORATION.

Appointment of Water Engineer.

A MEETING of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, in the Municipal Council Hall, Dr. Kavasji Edulji Dadachanji, the President, occupying the chair.

The Corporation resumed consideration of the letter of the Commissioner regarding the appointment of a Water Engineer and the fourth report of the Committee on the subject. The report and the Commissioner's letter have been published.

Mr. A. M. Tod had moved the following proposition: That with reference to the Commissioner's letter No. 10843, dated the 19th July 1910, and in view of the unforeseen delay in connection with the amendment of the Municipal Act to give effect to Corporation Resolution No. 8136, dated the 19th March 1908, the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation will be prepared to sanction, under Section 79 (2) of the Municipal Act the creation of a new office of "Water Engineer" on a salary of Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,800 per mensem, subject to such modification as may be made by the Legislative Council of Bombay. (2) That the Commissioner be requested to follow the procedure laid down in Section 79 of the Act for the purposes of creating the office. (3) That the Fourth Report, dated the 29th November 1909, of the Committee, appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3748, dated the 23rd September 1907, regarding the appointment of Water Engineer, be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that the salary of the officer recommended for the appointment should be fixed at Rs. 1,200 rising to Rs. 1,500 by annual increments of Rs. 150, the Corporation reserving to themselves the right to determine whether any further increments should be given within the maximum of Rs. 1,800. (4) That a copy of this Resolution be forwarded to the Commissioner and he be requested in making the appointment to appoint Mr. H. J. Trivess Smith, A.M.I.C.E., M.I.M.E., on the salary mentioned in paragraph 3 of this Resolution.

Dr. D. B. Dandekar had seconded the proposition.

Mr. Shapurji Sorabji Mistry had moved an amendment which left the proposition as it was, with the exception that the third para. read as under: That the Fourth Report, dated the 29th November 1909, of the Committee, appointed by Corporation Resolution No. 3748, dated the 23rd September 1907, regarding the appointment of Water Engineer, be approved and adopted, subject to the modification that the salary of the officer recommended for the appointment should be Rs. 1,200 and that the increments to his salary should depend upon the efficiency of his work.

The Hon'ble Mr. Ibrahim Rahimtulla, in resuming the debate yesterday, said that under the present Municipal Act most of the discussions and suggestions were irrelevant until the proposed amendments in the Act, were carried out. The appointment, he suggested, should remain in the hands of the Commissioner, so that it might be within the power of the Corporation to create a new appointment or fix a revised maximum or minimum salary to the post of the Deputy Executive Engineer in the Water Department. If the amendments of the Act were not passed into law the discussion became "ultra vires." Supposing, Mr. Ibrahim put it hypothetically, if after the resolution as moved by Mr. Tod was passed, the officer they intended to appoint declined to accept the offer. They had experienced such a thing on the occasion of selecting their Health Officer. The candidate selected on the occasion having been offered better terms refused to come to India and join the Bombay Municipality. They then appointed the candidate who was second on the selection list. The Commissioner, Mr. Ibrahim said, had told them that the temporary arrangements which were made to carry out the work of the Water Department pending the introduction of those changes had continued for a longer time than was expected. The amendment of Mr. Mistry was practically the same as the resolution, only the increment in the salary was left to the discretion of the Corporation. He proposed to move an amendment which would remove all the difficulties. The Corporation under the present Act could not regard the Water Engineer as an independent Engineer, but they could appoint a Deputy Executive Engineer of Water Works on an increased salary. His amendment was that with reference to his letter the Commissioner be informed that the Corporation fixed the salary of the Deputy Executive Engineer of Water Works to a minimum of Rs. 1,200 and a maximum of Rs. 1,500 per mensem; that he be requested to fill up the appointment at an early date. That the report of the Committee be recorded. This amendment, Mr. Ibrahim averred, would meet the case exactly.

Mr. Haji Yusuf Haji Ismael seconded the amendment, which, he pointed out, suggested a practical way out of the difficulty.

Dr. Sukhia raised a point of order as to whether the proposition before the "House" was in order, and the President having ruled that the objection came too late in the day when the proposition had become the property of the "House", and the chair would not interfere, he spoke on the question before the meeting. He submitted that before the Act was amended it was not advisable to make the appointment. It was precarious for the officer appointed and bad for the Corporation. He also warned the Corporation against establishing a precedent of exceeding the maximum salary of Rs. 1,000 per mensem fixed under Section 79. That limit they should not exceed, even by such special resolutions as the one Mr. Todd had brought forward.

Mr. S. S. Mistry, speaking on the amendment of Mr. Ebrahim, remarked that it only meant to undo what the Corporation had done for the last two years.

The Commissioner said that a good deal was said on both sides. If the Corporation to be decided to appoint a special Engineer instead of continuing the department to remain in charge of a Deputy Engineer they should accept Mr. Tod's proposition. Mr. Ebrahim had put forth suppositions. He asked what if the Government did not amend the Act. It was the Commissioner who submitted an impossible supposition. Why should not Government pass amendments as the Corporation wished? Mr. Ibrahim also was afraid the Corporation was running a risk in meeting Mr. Smith, supposing he said he did not accept? But, the Commissioner averred they would be increasing the risk by not making the appointment at once. Again the Corporation had given the candidate certain amount of guarantee and would certainly act as a gentleman and the Corporation would act with him as with a gentleman. He could rely upon the Corporation accepting him finally. Mr. Triviss Smith knew this. Then, when the Corporation did not pass Mr. Ibrahim's amendments, they would come to consider Mr. Mistry's amendment, and he (Mr. Cadell) would only tell them that if they wanted good expert officers they must be prepared to pay them adequately in proportion to the responsibility entailed on them. As to Dr. Sukhia's remark that they should not make appointment of such officers under section 79, the Commissioner pointed out that it did not give any additional power to him. Under the section, the Commissioner only had the power to make appointments.

Mr. Baptista pointed out that the Corporation could keep its dignity and also give what the Commissioner wanted by accepting the amendment he would propose. It was to the effect that in the first para. of Mr. Tod's motion the following words be inserted after "a salary of Rs. 1,200": "until such time as legislative effect is given" and in the third para. instead of detailing the increment and maximum salary the following words to be substituted: "that his pay and prospects should be regulated by the provisions of the Act." He asked Mr. Tod if he would accept his suggestions as a rider.

After obtaining a full explanation as to the effect it would have, Mr. Tod remarked that it was the same as the original proposition and he accepted it as a rider, because it met with the wishes of all.

Mr. Dinshah Edulji Wacha observed that the Commissioner had put the case very lucidly before them and had replied to all "fears" and "expected difficulties" of his in a satisfactory manner. The amendment only took the Corporation to two years back when they really meant to progress. It was against the principles of business or constructive administration. Very many of their difficulties had been removed by the amendment of Mr. Baptista. It would give the Commissioner the right man he wanted.

On a division the amendments of Mr. Ibrahim and Mr. Mistry were both rejected and Mr. Tod's proposition, as altered on Mr. Baptista's suggestion, was carried.

TRAIN SMASH IN MELBOURNE.

Graphic Details.

THE Australian papers to hand by the last mail contain full reports of the Richmond Railway disaster on July 18.

A catastrophe says the "Melbourne Age" of July 19 that thrilled all Melbourne with horror—one only rivalled in magnitude by the Sunshine disaster of two years ago—occurred at the Richmond railway station a few minutes after 9 o'clock yesterday morning. In the prevailing fog a train from Elsternwick dashed into another standing at, or just moving away from, the platform, as a result nine people were killed, and over a hundred more or less seriously injured. The calamity occurring practically in the heart of the city—for the Richmond platform is only a mile and a half from Flinders-street—created a tremendous sensation. The night had been cold and foggy. The morning broke, however, comparatively clear, and the earliest suburban trains to Melbourne were not seriously incommoded. Between 8 and 9 the fog deepened. It was as though a heavy pall had been let down on the city. People who were abroad just before 9 o'clock were unanimous in describing the phenomenon as remarkable. It was more like a London fog than anything else. In the murky atmosphere trains coming into the city from Brighton proceeded cautiously, stopping outside suburban stations until the signals were clear enough to let them in.

The trains that participated in the awful occurrence were the 8.20 a.m from Brighton and the 8.37 a.m. from Elsternwick. The former was due at Richmond at 8.48. Its actual time of arrival was 9 6 a.m. The driver was feeling his way very cautiously through the fog, being late at Windsor, Prahran and South Yarra, while impatient passengers with business engagements in the city were looking at their watches and thrusting head out of carriages, anathemising the delay. The train itself was of the ordinary suburban class, drawn by engine E 372, in charge of Driver P. Allen, Fireman Gillan and Guard Gillett. It had seven vehicles, including the brake van. As usual at this hour, it was fairly well crowded, there being scarcely a vacant seat in any compartment while here and there a passenger had to stand.

Up to the time of arrival at Richmond of this Brighton train there was nothing, save an occasional delay at a signal box, and the general fact that the train was late, to indicate tragedy. The journey was practically at an end. The guard waved his flag for the driver to begin the last lap of his journey, that between Richmond and Melbourne. The driver had released his brakes. Whether he had actually started was a matter of contrary opinion, but in any case his train could not have gone more than a few yards. Passengers, knowing themselves a quarter of an hour behind time, were eagerly anticipating the start. And then, all of a sudden, like the proverbial bolt from the blue, there came, fraught with death and destruction, crashing with its iron weight into the standing vehicles, tearing through bolts and bars as through life and limb, the incoming Elsternwick train. The incoming Elsternwick train combining some eight heavily laden vehicles, burst through the rearmost carriage, a first class "smoker," with guard's van—a composite part—carrying wood work, metal work and mangled bodies of human beings along with it. It was in this rear most compartment of the Brighton train that the death roll was heaviest. Strangely enough, the other carriage that suffered most was the third from the engine on the incoming, and not on the Brighton, train. This carriage, a second class one of an old fashioned type, was completely telescoped, its roof being piled high above the two carriages in front of it. Its timbers were shivered to matchwood, and tossed to right and left of the railway line. Death, sudden, swift and horrifying, had fallen on most of its inmates. Ghastly relics, blood, brains, bodies and mangled limbs, were mixed hopelessly with the debris. Both trains had suffered in most equal measure. From end to end of the long No. 1 platform their carriages stretched in line, some virtually intact, some bent and broken in various places; the barrel of the second train's engine showing far through the frame of the first carriage with which it had collided, and broken wheels and shattered wood work studding the rails: while high above the wreck, towering out of the mist, loomed the frame of the second class carriage that had reared upright like some ghastly bird of prey. The fog was still lying thick and heavy, over everything and only a few yards of the broken trains were visible from any one spot. A porter standing in the centre of No. 1 platform could see from ten to twelve yards either way but no further. Rushing to and fro as soon as they had recovered their senses, the onlookers realised gradually what had happened. For some minutes the platform was in wild confusion. People hurrying forward in one direction were met by people hurrying back in another. Scores of men and women were imbedded in the debris of wrecked carriages; scores were rushing to render assistance, but hardly knew how or where; scores more, hardly recovered from shock or from physical injuries, were vaguely realising, as gazers crowded round them, the narrowness of their escape. Above everything arose the screams of frightened women and the agonised cries of men still imprisoned. The sound of the collision had been heard all over Richmond. From the busy streets that run close to the station crowds came pouring forward frantically eager to find out what had happened. Platforms 1 and 2, from which the Brighton trains take their departure, were soon black with people. The confusion would have been worse had not a strong posse of police stood guard at the station entrance.

The scene of greatest tragedy was the rearmost carriage of the standing train. Into this the oncoming engine had plunged bodily, and with awful results. The bodies of several people were taken out, frightfully mutilated, while at least half a score of others were badly injured. The other totally smashed vehicle, as already mentioned, was on the incoming Elsternwick train—and not the one nearest to the engine, but the third from it. The circumstance that this car should have suffered more than those nearer to the point of collision is explained by the fact that it was of an old fashioned wooden type, that splintered like matchwood by force of the pressure behind it. All the nine fatalities occurred in one or other of these two vehicles—the one on the Brighton and the other on the Elsternwick train.

As the fog lifted, raising itself gradually above the platform and above the straggling line of crippled vehicles, an extraordinary scene presented itself. The like had not before been seen on a Melbourne metropolitan station—a station almost within stone throw of the city, and through which the city's traffic hums and vibrates at all hours of the day and night. There was wreckage everywhere. Two of the long line of crippled carriages were complete and total wrecks. The fragments were strewn on either side of the permanent way. Glass wood work cushions, metal bars, solid buffers and light splinters were scattered everywhere. The incoming and outgoing trains were both wrecked. Porters and railway hands were sweeping up the debris, while a throng of gazers—some mourning for the lost, some helping the living, some standing by the stupefaction—were adding to the general confusion. Saddest of all was the human wreckage. From the melancholy pile nine mangled bodies had already been taken, one or two with the life still in them, though it was ebbing fast. Of the hundred and more injured, some had broken limbs, some cut heads and bodies. There was blood everywhere—on the broken wood work, on the platform, on the iron front of the engine that had crashed its way into the standing train. In the compartment next to the guard's van mangled bodies, wedged in with bars or crushed down to the floor by smashed partitions, were huddled together in a terrifying mass, which could not be disintegrated for many minutes, during which the unfortunate victims endured such torments as no Dante could have conceived. In the same carriage three men had their legs pinned down with one seat which had descended upon them from above like lightning holding them fast as in a vice. Close by them was a woman whose head had been smashed by a beam from the roof. Hardly a yard away was a man with his eye torn out. His neighbour's ribs were smashed, and a woman on the other side had her neck pierced. Yet more gruesome sights smote the eye a few paces away. Hanging out of the telescoped first class smoker was the body of a man, hanging face downwards—crushed as flat as a board. Not far from this terrible battered symbol of pain was the headless body of another victim. The skull was discovered by Messrs. C. Rainford and Williams, two workmen who were working on the debris of the guard's van. They carefully placed it under the engine, so that it should be out of public sight. It was more than an hour before it was found again, this time on the permanent way, and, wrapped in a hastily secured newspaper, conveyed as reverently as might be to a place of safe keeping.

The cause of the accident seems to remain a mystery. On this point the "Age" says:—

With a view to positively fixing the responsibility of the disaster, the services of the Criminal Investigation Office were sought. Superintendent Gleeson instructed Detectives Burvett and Kiely to make inquiries. Whether South Yarra received the "line clear" signal from Richmond and whether Richmond received the "line clear" signal from Melbourne was what they set out to ascertain. This has not yet been cleared up, for the statements of the signalmen at South Yarra and at Richmond are contradictory. It has to be explained why two trains were on the same block section, for had the interlocking system worked correctly and been correctly observed there should have been no possibility of such an occurrence. In regard to these use of fog signals, the inquiry made by Detective Kiely goes to prove that this precaution was duly observed at least in some measure. R. H. Emmett, a fog signaller, was stationed on the track at the South Yarra distant signal. His duty was to watch the semaphore arm of the home signal and to place fog signals upon the line when it was against the train. When it signalled "line clear" he lifted the signals from the line. Detective Kiely found upon the line a number of exploded signal shells which had been placed there by Emmett, but which particular train passed over them has not yet been determined. Detective Burvett found that the lamp at the home signal semaphore was burning as it should be in a prevailing fog. As it was obvious that the driver, fireman and guard of the Brighton train were in no way responsible for the disaster they were not reckoned with by the detectives in their inquiry.

On July 20, it was stated that the casualties numbered nine killed and 188 injured.

DOST MAHOMED'S AUSTRALIAN WIFE.

Murdered in Cold Blood.

YOUNG CHILDREN IN KARACHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, AUGUST 8.

Mrs. Dost Mahomed, an Australian woman, was murdered at Malir, 13 miles from Karachi on Saturday night. She was married to Dost Mahomed, a Brahui Camel owner, some 16 years ago. There are six children of the marriage; the eldest, a boy being born in India; the other five a boy and four girls, in Australia. Some 18 months ago Dost Mohomed was killed in Australia and under his will his property was left to his wife and family.

Mrs. Dost Mahomed with the object of getting all arrangements in connection with the property, finally settled, came over to India and had been living with her husband's people, in a village in the direction of Cape Monze and latterly in the house lent to her by a friend of the family at Malir. It is stated there were some disputes regarding the property and the proposed marriage of the eldest daughter, a girl 11 years of age, and on Saturday night Mrs. Dost Mahomed was fatally stabbed in her sleep. The five younger children were brought into Karachi yesterday and taken to the bungalow of the Collector, where they were fed and cared for. They are being temporarily accommodated in the Lady Dufferin Hospital under the care of the Lady Physician in charge.

The funeral of the murdered woman took place this morning in the cemetery, the service being conducted by Rev. Mr. A.L. Selwyn. Several Europeans who had been advised of the sad occurrence attended, among them being the Collector and Mrs. Lawrence. A beautiful cross of white flowers was sent by Mrs. Younghusband.

NEW EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

Details of the new Education Department are being worked out by the Government of India, and a despatch will be sent home during the next few days upon the subject, and the office of the Director General will be merged in the new Department, which will include a Secretary, a Deputy Secretary, and an Assistant Secretary. These appointments have not yet been filled.

CRIMINAL INVESTIGATOR'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The death has occurred early on Sunday morning of the Deputy Superintendent Sashi Bhusan Dey in Calcutta. He was long attached to the Criminal Investigation Department, and to him is mainly due the discovery of the Maniktola garden conspiracy.

ILLICIT FIREARMS.

Bengalis Convicted.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

BENGAL, AUGUST 8.

Justices Chatterji and Richardson were engaged in hearing interesting Arms Act cases. In the first, case one Amulya Krishna Dutt, a youth aged 16 years and son of a Muktiar of Faridpur was petitioner. He was arrested on suspicion at Naraingsnj Railway station and from his beddings two guns were found which he had stolen from the house of a zamindar He was sentenced to 18 months for unlicensed possession and three months for theft of guns.

Their Lordships issued rule why the sentences should not be reduced, as the double sentence for the same transaction were illegal. In the second case Akhil Nath Dutt was petitioner. He was convicted under the Arms Act by the Magistrate of Chaibassa. During his son's marriage, the father-in-law made a present of a gun to his son-in-law. After the father-in-law's death on the enquiry about the gun was made and this led to an arrest and conviction of Akhil. The High Court issued a rule on the ground that petitioner was not really in possession of gun.

TERRIBLE TRAGEDY IN HENZADA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, AUGUST 8.

A terrible tragedy is reported this afternoon from Henzada in the Commissioner's house, Details are not to hand. But briefly they are reported. A servant rushed into the dining room and stabbed another servant through his back. Two others are also killed Whether the murderer killed both, or killed one and then committed suicide is unknown. A nurse, who was in the house attending to Commissioner's wife was splashed with the victim's blood.

KRISHNAGAR REVOLVER CASE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, AUGUST 8.

The District Magistrate of Nadia released all the students, accused in the Krishnagar revolver stealing case. The missing revolver was found near a tree, close to the Court compound. The police asked for time to complete a further investigation. The case will be heard on Aug. 23.

THE trial of Shah Ahmed for using as genuine certified copies of forged judgments of the Sub Judge commenced yesterday in the Additional Sessions Court, Rangoon.

SPORTING NEWS.

BOMBAY HUNT.

Annual Meeting.

THE Annual General Meeting of the subscribers of the Bombay Hunt which was held at the Bombay Gymkhana was well attended. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop having been voted to the Chair, Mr. Alister Forbes (the Honorary Secretary) read the notice convening the meeting.

It was proposed by Mr. A. R. Burney, and seconded by Mr. A. E. Lord:—That the report of the Committee for the season 1909-1910 be adopted and the accounts passed.

The report of the Committee was as follows: Thirty couple of hounds were selected by Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop from Wilton's Kennels at Hanwell and safely brought out by William Morgan in the s.s. "Clan MacDougall," which arrived in Bombay on the 22nd October 1909, and two couple of last season's pack ('Traveller," "Tartar," "Ropshanks" and "Lancers") were kindly lend by the Belgaum Hunt for the season. One couple ("Banker" and "Gay Land") died during the season before hunting commenced of injuries received in Kennel and one hound "Marplot" was lost on the opening day of the season and never returned. The remaining hounds were sold (14 couple being bought by the Belgaum Hunt) and realised Rs. 2,415. Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop again acted as Master, Messrs. A. E. Lord and H. Blair as Whips and Mr. Alister Forbes as Honorary Secretary. Hunting commenced on the 2nd December, and ended on the 22nd March. Hounds met three days a week and were out on 50 mornings including bye-days, and the Committee hope that the sport shown will have satisfied every one. The season opened with a credit balance of Rs. 5,325-10-1 and the accounts now presented show a credit balance of Rs. 4,283-12-3. The Committee desire to place on record the great loss sustained by the Hunt in the death of one of their number Mr. J. H. Symington. Mr. Symington was one of the oldest and keenest supporters of the Hunt and was Master in the seasons 1899-1900 and 1900-1901, and had previously acted for many years as Honorary Secretary of the Hunt. The accounts have been audited by Mr. Allan L. S. Roberts and the Committee take this opportunity of thanking him for having been good enough to act as Honorary Auditor. Mr. J. Crawford acted as Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the Hunt and the thanks of members are due to him for the services he has rendered.

Before the Resolution was put to the meeting the Honorary Secretary stated that the debit balance on the past season's account was due to three causes, viz, the increased cost of hounds. The increased size of the pack and the smaller price now realised by the sale of hounds. He pointed out that Subscribers would have to be prepared to increase their subscriptions in the future unless it was decided to decrease the size of the pack.

Votes of thanks to Mr. John Crawford for acting as Honorary Veterinary Surgeon to the hunt, and to Mr. Allan S. Roberts for having audited the Hunt Accounts were passed.

The following gentlemen were elected (with power to add to their number) to form a Committee for the season 1910-1911, viz:—The Honourable Mr. H. E.B. Procter, the Hon'ble Mr. W. Graham Messrs. R. W. Harter, A. E. Lord, A. R. Burney, and the Committee were empowered to appoint a Master and an Honorary Secretary.

A brief discussion followed and the Chairman remarked that he felt sure that subscribers would prefer to increase their subscriptions, if necessary, rather than have fewer days hunting, and as this was the unanimous opinion of the meeting the Resolution was put to the Meeting and carried unanimously.

It was thereafter proposed and carried with acclamation:—

That the thanks of the Hunt be conveyed to Mr. R. W. L. Dunlop for the able and successful way he hunted the hounds during the past season.

It was also unanimously resolved that a pack of hounds up to 30 couple at the discretion of the Committee be purchased for next season, and the Committee were empowered to make all necessary arrangements for the purchase and shipment of the hounds.

Mr. H. Blair, one of last season's whippers in is (with the assistance of Will Morgan) selecting the pack from Wilton's Kennels Hanwell, and Morgan will as usual leave England with the new pack about the third week in September.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA vs. B. V. A.

THERE were very few spectators on the Oval last evening to witness the above match, the second half of which was greatly spoilt by the heavy rain.

The Gymkhana started in capital style, their forwards playing together excellently, and not many minutes had elapsed, when Hargreaves, receiving from Sim, opened the scoring with a shot from fifteen yards range, which went into the net at a great pace. The Gymkhana continued to play well and Evans contributed the second goal. The B. V. A. now took the ball down, Woolley making an attempt at scoring, which, however, went wide. Play veered towards the B. V. A. goal, and the Gymkhana being awarded a penalty kick, Johnstone had no difficulty in registering the third goal, halftime arriving with the Gymkhana, leading by three goals to love.

The B. V. A. played a greatly improved game in the second half, and were rewarded, after Lewin had saved two or three decent shots, with a goal, which came from the foot of Woolley. Immediately after the Gymkhana, combining prettily, ran down and Johnstone obtaining gave Rose no chance with an excellent shot. There was no further scoring, the Gymkhana thus running out winners by four goals to one. Result:—

Bombay Gymkhana	4
B. V. A.	1

TEAMS:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—Goal: Lewin; backs: Wilmott and Elliot; half-backs: Barnett, Parton and Sim; forwards: Evans, Johnstone, Hargreaves, Osborne-Smith and Carrie.

B. V. A.—Goal: Rose; backs: Vardon and Rowe; half-backs: Bellamy, Dickson and Taylor; forwards: Peters, Rogers, White, Woolley and Vears.

POONA RACING.

3rd Extra Meeting.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, AUGUST 8.

The handicaps for Poona 3rd Extra Meeting will run on Wednesday, the 10th instant.

LOHAGAON PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Lookman 9st 12lbs, Taebreet 9st 11lbs, Jehangir 9st 9lbs, Creditor 9st 6lbs, Rajput 9st 5lbs, Vedas 9st 4lbs, Hurgon 9st, Guinea Mohur 8st 12lbs, Salanio 8st 7lbs, Gafal 8st 5lbs, Saeed 8st 3lbs, Zari 8st 2lbs, Mudkoor 8st 1lb, Minerva 8st 1lb, Real Blood 7st 11lbs, Chechan 7st 10lbs, Plassey 7st 9lbs, Sheriff 7st 7lbs, Saree 7st 4lbs, Woolwinder 7st 1lb, Prime Minister 7st, Sharar 6st 12lbs, Defence 6st 11lbs, and Arnica 6st 7lbs. Two top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 3 lbs.

AUCTION PLATE, 6 furlongs.—Forfeit 9st 11lbs, T.M.S. 9st 2lbs, Rose of Matta 8st 10lbs, Milner II 8st 10lbs, Mozart 8st 8lbs, Winsome 8st 2lbs, Mallinyook 7st 12lbs, Comeback 7st 1lb, and Virbala 6st 8lbs. Top weights not accepting, weights to be raised 6lbs.

Horses left in after the declaration of Forfeit:—

THE MEDIUM PLATE—1 mile.—Lancasterite, Coat of Arms, Apology and Ebullition.

AUCTION PLATE 6 furlongs.—Mr Forfeit, T M S Milner II, Mozart, Mallinyook and Verbala.

THE LAHAGAON PLATE—6 furlongs.—Lookman, Jehangir, Creditor, Rajput, Vedas, St Hurgon, Salanic, Gafal, Saced, Mudkoor, Minerva, Real Blood, Chechan Sheriff, Woolwinder, Prime Minister, Sharar, Defence.

THE HOPEFUL PLATE—1 mile—Bahrein, Sir Foote, Valens, Straight Tip, Rustom-i-Hind, Padsha, Tajimulook, the Grand Duke, the Conqueror, Lama, Kishra, Artist, Lord Mayor, Guinea Mohur, Sawyet, Hunter and Portie.

NOVICE SELLING PLATE—about 5 furlongs.—Dignum, Mighty Nugget, Midday, Prince of Wales, Akhil, Young Hakim, Mooaseer, Jumbud and Leader, Draw.

LITTLE BEGINNERS PLATE—about 5 furlongs—Foronto, Duwah, Prince of Wales, Mezabim, Jins, Revolver, Fazil Degnum, Sadee Reaper, Zappoline.

MOHYA STIRRUP CUP SIBERIA.—Khemraj, Kehtdar, Hamim, Mooaseer, Tures Cap, Dreadnaught, Ordinary Uddai, Ameen, Aurum, William Tell, Alone, Occident, Dohan.

CRICKET IN JAMNAGAR.

H. H. Jam Saheb XI vs. Bombay Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

JAMNAGAR, AUGUST 8.

In the Cricket Match arranged between His Highness the Jam Saheb eleven and the Bombay Gymkhana no play was possible in the morning to-day owing to the wet state of the ground and it was nearly four o'clock before it was decided to make a start. His Highness won the toss and elected to put Bombay in. Brooke and Christie opened to the bowling of Simms and Oghadshanker, the former bowling leg breaks, and it was at once seen that runs would be extremely difficult to obtain owing to the swampy condition of the outfield. The bowling was very steady and neither batsman could make much headway. The ball travelling slowly and with the score at 19 Simms clean bowled Christie, Brooke was joined by Tillard, but thirteen runs later the former was out l-b-w to Simms just when he seemed to be settling down. Thubron only stayed a few overs and three wickets were down for 47. Phillips then partnered Tillard and the two by careful cricket added 49 before Bapasola who had displaced Simms bowled the lather with a back break. Except for a chance to third man he had played faultless cricket and an invaluable one for his side. Phillips left the next over for a useful but somewhat lucky twenty. The next wicket fell quickly and the score registered five wickets for 98.

The brothers Stileman then added 32 by good free cricket before the remaining four wickets which offered little resistance fell. F. F. Stileman was last out having a go for a well played twenty. The Jamnagar bowling was very steady, especially Aghadshanker who secured seven wickets for 42 runs. Considering all things the Gymkhana may be satisfied with their total, the wicket playing difficult. Score:—

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.

Mr Brooke, l-b-w, b Simms	17
Mr Christie, b Simms	12
Mr Tillard, b Bapasola	36
Mr Thubron, c Simms, b Oghadshanker	2
Mr Phillips, b Oghadshanker	20
Mr F Stileman, b Simms	20
Mr Anstruther, b Oghadshanker	1
Mr C Stileman, c Simms, b Oghadshanker	17
Mr Watts, c Simms, b Oghadshanker	0
Mr Hearson, b Oghadsnanker	0
Mr Hurlbutt, l-b-w, b Simms	1
Mr Ward, not out	0
Extras	12
Total	139

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

ELPHINSTONE vs. YOUNG HINDUS.

A match was played between the above teams on Saturday last at the Oval and resulted in a draw:—

ELPHINSTONE.

1st Innings.

S P Pochkhanavala, b M H Kirtikar	14
S R Kama, c M H Kirtikar, b W B Kirtikar	6
G Elchidana, b M H Kirtikar	10
P Davar, b M H Kirtikar	3
K Irani, b W B Kirtikar	0
R J Mody, b W B Kirtikar	0
H Saher, b W B Kirtikar	2
H Karaka, c Gorakshkar, b W B Kirtikar	1
M Dantra, not out	11
S Murzban, c R V Kirtikar, b M H Kirtikar	1
S R Mody, b W B Kirtikar	6
Extra	1
Total	55

YOUNG HINDUS.

1st Innings.

K M Rao, not out		19
R V Kirtikar, st Saher, b Pochkhanavala		19
G R Garakshkar, c and b Pochkhanavala		0
K S Trilokekar, not out		0
K N Dhairywan W B Kirtikar R B Kirtikar N D Dhairywan N S Navalkar V V Talpade M H Kirtikar	To bat	
Extra		0
Total		38

MAHOMEDAN vs. V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

A Cricket match was played between the above teams on Saturday on the Marine Lines, maidan, and resulted in a win for the Mahomedan Club by one run and six wickets. The following are the scores:—

V. J. TECHNICAL INSTITUTE.

1st Innings.

Bilimoria, run out	8
Umrigar, c and b Shaik Husein	4
Cooper, c Vali Ahmed, b Shaik Husein	7
Kalianpurker, c Ismail, b Shaik Husein	0
Dummonia, b Shaik Husein	9
Gawand, c Shumsudin, b Vali Ahmed	3
Shindhe, c and b Shaik Husein	0
Dalvi, not out	11
J T Merchant, c Vali Ahmed, b Shaik Husein	0
N Engineer, l b w, b Shaik Husein	5
Extras	3
Total	60

MAHOMEDAN.

1st Innings.

M Ismail, b Kalianpurker		16
M Ishak, c Aras, b Bilimoria		1
Gulam Ali, b Kalianpurker		0
E Bham, c Engineer, b Bilimoria		5
A Shubaily, not out		18
Shumsudin, c Engineer, b Bilimoria		0
Vali Ahmed, not out		19
A H Muzaffari, A L Curtay, Shaik Husein, G Husein.	Did not bat	
Extras		2
Total		61

MOHAMEDAN C. C. vs. THE NEW SHIVAJI C. C.

A match was played between the above teams on Sunday last and resulted in a draw. Messrs Mahle and Vadekar bowled well from the New Shiwaji's. From the Mahomedan side Mr. Tambuwalla bowled excellent and captured almost all the wickets. Had there been no shower of rain in the beginning, the Mahomedans would have surely won the opponents. The following are the scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C.

M Ismail (Capt), b Mahle	7
K H Contractor, self out	1
Ichaque, c Sahani, b Mahle	1
S Papa, b Vadekar	10
A Shuheli, run out	7
S Edroos, b Mahle	0
Vali Ahmed, c and b Veradkar	16
S Adam, b Vadikar	2
M Y Ghansar, l b w Vadikar	7
Abbamian, not out	0
K Tambuwalla, b Vadikar	17
Extras	4
Total	72

THE NEW SHIWAJI C. C.

Masurkar, c Edroos, b Tambuwalla		3
J Kuwarkar, c Edroos, b Tumbuwalla		11
Vadekar, b Tambuwalla		0
Sahani, st		8
Paradi, not out		0
Swami, l b w Tumbuwalla		0
Chitre, c and b Edroos		1
Mahle, not out		7
Badkar Varadkar Pandit	To bat	0
Extras		2
Total for 6 wickets		32

MAHOMEDAN C. C. "B" vs. THE ORIENTAL UNITED C. C.

The above match was played between the teams mentioned on Sunday last on the Marine Lines, which resulted in a win by the M. C. C, by 18 runs. The following are the scores:—

MAHOMEDAN C. C. "B."

Y Sami, b Martin	4
Shaikali, b Martin	8
Shamsuddin, b Almeida	2
S Husein (Capt), b De'sonza	14
Ahmed Husein, b Martin	0
M Birader, b Almeida	0
J T Merchant, c Martin, b Almeida	0
A H Muzafferi, not out	5
J Durvesh, b DeSouza	0
A L Curtay, b Martin	1
Md Hussum, c and b Martin	2
Extras	2
Total	38

THE ORIENTAL UNITED C. C.

M Periera, b s Husein	2
C F DeSouza, b Sami	4
Demedeo, b Sami	0
Almeida, b Sami	0
Lobo, b S Husein	0
Martin, c and b Sami	1
Fernandez, b Sami	0
D'Cunha, b Sami	1
Lobo, not out	1
A D'Souza, c Curtay, b Sami	2
D'Ssouza, l b w Sami	5
Extras	4
Total	20

B. V. A. vs. BOMBAY CITY POLICE.

The cricket match was played on the Oval on Sunday, 7th August, between the above teams, resulting in a draw in favour of the B. V. A. by 66 runs. Scores:—

B. V. A. First innings.

Sergt Barker, c Guider, b Edwards		45
Sergt Spilling, c Patterson, b Edwards		49
Sapr Rogers, b Edwards		13
Corpl Forbes, b Edwards		0
Lieut Cudlip, b Canty		2
Sapr Rowe	Not out	5
Bmbr Goodsir	Innings declared	1
Sapr Biggerstaff Sapr Partridge Sapr Leedam	Did not bat	9
Extras		2
Total		117

B. C. P. 1st innings.

Supt O'Keefe, b Rogers		8
Supt Walton, c Forbes, b Barker		0
Inspt Gough, c Forbes, b Barker		5
Supt Patterson, c and b Rogers		8
S Insp Edwards, c Barker, b Rogers		10
Insp Canty, b Cudlip		11
S Insp Walsh x		6
Inspt Jones x		3
Inspt Morris S Insp Finan S Insp Guider	Did not bat	
Extras		0
Total		51

x Stumps drawn at 6-30 p. m., not out.

ARMY AND NAVY vs. BOMBAY GAS Co.

The match was played on 7th August 1910 on Oval between the above teams. Scores:—

GAS & CO. C. C.

1st Innings.

Edwards, c Richer, b Browne	8
Challice, c D'mello, b Almeida	10
Sadanand, run out	6
Chenunkar, c Almeida, b Richer	12
Lobo, c Richer, b Siqueira	23
Kale, l b w Richer	6
Woods, l b w Richer	1
Paisley, run out	1
Ramrao, b Longland	14
Keshri, b Richer	0
Painker, not out	3
Extras	8
Total	92

ARMY & NAVY C. C.

J H Richer, b Edwards	44
G Hill, l b w Sadanand	4
A A Browne, b Edwards	3
C D Longland, c Edwards, b Sadanand	3
Richens, b Paisley	4
B Jagganuth, c Paisley, b Sadanad	10
L Sequeira, b Sadanand	7
J B D'Mello, run out	17
C E Pinckney, b Paisley	4
S Pereira, b Sadanand	7
C C Almeida, not out	2
Extras	1
Total	106

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, AUGUST 8.

The Bay Monsoon current has extended up the Gangetic Plain, but the rainfall due to it has been light and there has been no development of the feeble disturbance at the head of the Bay. The activity of the Bombay current has been unusually widespread, and the monsoon conditions prevail up to a line joining Rajkot and Rawalpindi. The rainfall has been nearly general in Burma, Assam, the east of the United Provinces, the east and north Punjab, Rajputana, Central India, the Central Provinces, the west coast of the Peninsula, Mysore, the north Madras coast, and fairly general in Bengal, Guzerat, the Bombay Deccan, and there have also been a few falls in eastern Bengal, the south-west Punjab, Hyderabad, south-east Madras, and the Madras Deccan.

The principal falls are:—Moulmein had four inches; Mergui, Tavoi, Bassein, Minbu and Silchar, two; Sambhapur, three; Gorakhpur, one; Dehra Dun, four; Chakrata, one and a half; Sirsa, one; Udaipur, one and a half; Mount Abu, six; Deesa, three; Neemuch, two; Indore, one; Nowgong, Amraoti and Saugor, one and a half; Nagpur and Raipur, two; Pachmari and Chanda, three; Karwar, two; Belgaum and Cuddapah, one.

Forecast.—A decrease of rain in the central submontane districts and an increase in the south-west Punjab.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla In Cts	Esplanade In Cts	Fort In Cts	Colaba. In Cts
Previously registered	48·12	41·40	41·53	37·74
Monday, 8th August	0·44	0·67	0·72	0·19
Total	48·56	42·07	42·25	37·93
Same date last year	65·14	61·05	7[illegible]·73	50·15

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., CUMBALLA HILL

August 5.

Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours,	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1908.	Corpdg Total 1909.
Cumballa Hill	In. cts. 0·45	In. cts. 45·68	In. cts. 45·21	In cts. 61·85

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 8TH AUGUST.

Amritsar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop accounts continue favourable. Food grains doing well.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton crop making good progress. Food-grains doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Mooltan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Looks like rain. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains doing well. Gingelly being sown.

Delhi.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton plants want more rain.

Agra.—Bright, no sign of rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Cawnpore.—Seasonable rain has fallen. Cotton plants flourishing.

Beawar.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Amraoti.—Heavy continuous rain. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Continues cloudy with slight drizzle. Break needed generally. Cotton larger area sown this year and crop excellent. Food-grains doing well.

Dhulia.—Continues cloudy. Cotton plants flourishing. Food-grains prospects improving. Gingelly prospects improving but require sunshine.

Jalgaon.—Continues cloudy. Cotton crop excellent.

Broach.—Looks like rain. Showery. Rain general over district. Break needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing but want fine weather.

Viramgam.—Break needed generally. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Wadhwan.—Cloudy, but no rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purposes. Cotton plants flourishing and crop making good progress.

Dholera.—Showery.

Bhavnagar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Barsi.—Looks like rain. Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Break needed generally. Food-grains sowing has been completed.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Appended is Monday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observation taken at 8 o'clock.

Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire (7th Aug.)	93·6	79·1	...	...
Jask	93·6	85·3	...	...
Muskat (7th Aug.)	92·3	82·6	...	...
Multan	108·3	89.0	...	0·75
Rawalpindi	100·4	79·9	...	15·27
Lahore	107·4	80·2	0·14	7·32
Sirsa	106·8	75·1	0·97	5·03
Ambala	93·5	76·0	0·35	12·08
Delhi	97·7	77·7	0·72	8·82
Agra	95·5	80·0	...	8·40
Mainpuri	90·8	80·0	...	8·93
Jhansi	82·5	78·5	...	10·89
Cawnpore	89·7	78·0	0·15	10·52
Allahabad	88·1	78·5	0·14	10·82
Jacobabad	108·1	84·3	...	2·15
Karachi	85·5	77·5	...	11·94
Ajmer	85·4	73·2	0·12	11·01
Jaipur	89·2	75·6	0·18	5·79
Kotah	83·0	75·6	0·71	14·28
Bhuj	85·1	77·0	0·06	17·77
Dwarka	84·3	77·2	0·03	10·99
Veraval	82·1	78·8	0·04	13·73
Rajkot	86·1	75·5	0·15	28·28
Bhavnagar Fara	90·1	77·5	...	21·46
Surat	88·6	77·6	0·74	31·94
Ahmedabad	88·6	76·7	0·17	28·13
Deesa	89·8	75·4	2·73	19·55
Neemuch	81·0	69·8	2·35	20·77
Indore	80·6	71·1	1·06	21·59
Jubbulpore	80·3	75·3	0·30	19·51
Saugor	77·1	73·5	0·12	13·82
Hoshangabad	82·6	73·9	0·35	?
Khandwa	86·2	74·1	0·80	15·99
Akola	86·2	73·1	0·78	20·88
Amraoti	83·3	71·8	1·69	22·36
Nagpur	82·6	72·8	1·76	35·86
Chanda	85·5	73·5	3·00	24·99
Raipur	77·7	?	1·92	44·36
Bombay	84·1	77·4	0·19	37·93
Ratnagiri	88·3	75·4	0·22	51·90
Mormugao	81·0	78·7	1·17	62·87
Karwar	81·8	73·0	2·21	86·63
Malegaon	88·4	73·6	...	16·62
Ahamednagar	82·4	70·5	0·10	16·30
Poona	79·0	71·8	0·13	15·02
Sholapur	88·8	73·9	...	8·49
Bijapur	87·2	70·2	0·02	5·67
Belgaum	74·3	65·6	1·04	25·04
Aurangabad	83·2	70·2	0·04	14·34
Nizamabad (Indur)	85·4	72·7	0·20	19·23
Hyderabad	86·3	73·2	...	10·51
Mangalore	79·8	68·8	0·90	72·82
Calicut	78·8	73·1	0·45	56·34
Cochin	81·7	74·8	1·67	60·76
Colombo	85·0	78·0	...	12·34
Masulipatam	87·8	77·2	...	16·67
Bellary	90·5	74·8	...	4·90
Cuddapah	93·7	73·6	1·13	11·44
Madras	94·0	75·5	0·09	10·07
Bangalore	80·9	65·3	0·51	14·07
Coimbatore	85.4	70·8	...	4·19
Trichinopoly	94·1	78·8	...	5·39
Negapatam	90·0	77·0	...	8·53

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 8th August was 29·653 inches. The height of Observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 47 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 6 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80° F. will be ·14 inch and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher or lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct in from those given in the daily weather report, to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH AUGUST.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 8th August, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rainfall has been general except in the extreme north and the south-west Punjab; Lahore has had 0·14", Ambala 0·35", Delhi 0·72" and Sirsa 0·97". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in excess; the minimum is also in excess at Multan and Rawalpindi.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·14" of rain and Cawnpore 0·15". Skies are moderately clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture. Temperature is nearly normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general in Rajputana; Bikaner has had 0·53", Jaipur 0·18", Ajmere 0·12" and Kotah 0·71". Skies are heavily clouded in South Rajputana and moderately clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal. Day temperature is in excess at Jacobabad and Kotah; the minimum is in defect at Bikaner and Kotah.

Gujrat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been general in Gujarat and west Central India and local in Kathiawar; Deesa has had 2·73", Ahmedabad 0·17", Surat 0·74", Rajkot 0·15", Neemuck 2·35" and Indore 1·36". Skies are heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Central Provinces.—General rain has fallen; Jabbulpore has had 0·30", Saugor 0·12", Hoshangabad 0·35", Khandwa 0·80", Akola 0·78", Amraoti 1·69", Nagpur 1·76", Raipur 1·92" and Chanda 3·00". Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is in defect in the eastern half of the division; the minimum is everywhere normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bombay has had 0·19", Ratnagiri 0·22", Mormugao 1·17" and Karwar 2·21". Skies are generally heavily clouded. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Rainfall has been local; Ahmednagar has had 0·10", Poona 0·13", Belgaum 1·04" and Nizamabad 0·20. Skies are generally heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal.

General Remarks.—Rainfall has been general on the west coast of the Peninsula and in the central parts of the country, Gujarat, Rajputana and the east Punjab. Local rain has fallen in the Deccan, Mysore and the United Provinces. The area of rainfall has thus increased considerably.

Nearly general rain is likely on the west coast of the Peninsula, in the central parts of the country, and local rain in Rajputana, Gujarat, Kathiawar, the United Provinces, the least Punjab and the Bombay Deccan.

H. A. ARMSTRONG,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

IT is understood that Major General Cowans, Commanding Presidency Brigade, has been offered an appointment in England and is now unlikely to return to India.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE. In 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co., Bombay & Poona.

BY THE WAY.

THEN AND NOW.

A hundred years ago Houghton-le-Spring was a quiet village with beautiful surroundings, and the neighbourhood was one of the best in the North of England. It was said that 20 carriages waited at the church gates every Sunday morning, and 30 footmen sat in the gallery. The living was then a very rich one, and the rector and his wife were among the principal leaders of local society. For last half century Houghton-le-Spring has been the centre of a flourishing colliery district, and it is one of the blackest places in Durham. The Rector has recently died, and the living is worth £1,000 a year, the patron, according to "Truth," being the Bishop of Durham.

A DEFT MACHINE.

A remarkable labour-saving device has recently been installed at the U. S. Bureau of Engraving and and Printing at Washington. It combines several of the processes in the production of the notes and gold and silver certificates issued by the Government. This one machine prints the notes and certificates, numbers them, seals them, separates the sheets into individual notes, counts them, and collates them into packages ready for distribution. Such work as used to require the services of two pressmen and six women operatives will now be done by one pressman and three women. The machines now introduced will result in the elimination of 135 employees in all, and the saving of about £27,600 a year.

SOMETHING NEW.

News comes from across the Atlantic that arrangements are being made by more than 2,000 Scots, mostly from the United States, to charter two Allan Line steamers to Glasgow in connexion with a "Back to Scotland" movement next year. A "Back to Scotland" movement among Scots abroad is surely something new. What does the old rhyme concerning the northern portion of the kingdom say?—"But of all the lads that leave thee deil a ane gangs ever back."

THE SALE OF SECRET REMEDIES.

According to the "Hospital," the sale of secret remedies in this country is not increasing. The revenue from medicine stamp duty during the year ended March 31, 1910, was about £2,500 less than in the preceding year, and nearly £22,000 less than in the year before that. Nevertheless, the sale of what our contemporary calls "quack nostrums" is still enormous, enriching the revenue in the last financial year by nearly £313,000. During the past ten years the revnuue from the sale of patent medicines has amounted to nearly three and a quarter millions sterling, representing over 500,000,000 articles of the selling price of 1s. each. In other words, the British public has spent during the last ten years between twenty and twenty-five million pounds on this class of article.

CANON SCOTT HOLLAND ON "CHANTECLER."

"Have you made it out? Because it is well worth it." With these pithy sentences Canon Scott Holland commences a characteristic inquiry into M. Edmund Rostand's "Chantecler" in his magazine the Commonwealth. The Canon is of opinion that whatever its merit as a play, and however impossibly fantastic it may appear as a described, it remains certainly true that "Chantecler" is a magnificent piece of literature. "It is charged with high ideals; it strikes a very high note; and it utters itself in incomparable French."

THE CANON AS CRITIC.

As critic of the piece, Canon Scott Holland has this to say: "So the drama passes. Man is on the scene, and the farmyard and the woods drop back into silence, and their transfiguration is over. No doubt the emotion raised by humanising the yard has overcharged the situation. It goes beyond what the surroundings will bear. No acting imaginable can save it: for the wine has broken the bottles. But surely, the wine outpoured is superb. The humour of the piece is too deliberate and elaborate not to give an artificial air to the whole play; but through it all the exultant song of the Cock carries everything before it. His very vanities are innocent and winning; and when they die out of him under the disaster that shatters his dream, he is great enough to be transfigured, by the humiliation, into a voice that is prophetic." "Will man," asks the Canon, "who stumbles in with his guns and snares, prove himself as great as Chantecler?"

OLD-FASHIONED "G. B. S."

Mr. Bernard Shaw certainly seems to be coming into his own as doctrinaire. The "Hibbert Journal" opens its pages to a serious article by Professor A. K. Rogers on "Mr. Bernard Shaw's Philosophy." Professor Rogers admits the dangers of attempting to pin down such a writer as Mr. Shaw to a philosophic system, but he thinks that the basis of his "nimble and elusive convictions" is. The old-fashioned doctrine that existence is no mere personal, private, selfish thing, but inclusion in, and co-operation with, the forces of the universe—what other and less sophisticated generations were wont to call the plan of God. And the most substantial motive for a truer appreciation of one's larger duties is to be found in this sense of the mystery and power of the universal life, the grip upon a man's imagination and his action that comes from the realisation that he is a part of the current of the world's destiny. Herein lies the true joy of life, "the being used by a purpose recognised by yourself as a mighty one, the being thoroughly worn out before you are thrown on the scrap-heap: the being a force of nature, instead of a feverish, selfish little clod of ailments and grievances complaining that the world will not devote itself to making you happy." "I scarcely think it is the passion for righteousness which possesses him, so much as it is a heartfelt dislike for shams and inconsistencies. He is an inveterate 'hater of waste and disorder."

CONCERNING THE SUPERMAN.

When, however, Mr. Shaw's own ideal is put before us in the concrete, the Professor fails to "find it altogether admirable." The cleanress and imparatiality and world-encompassing vision of his heroes raises them above all the ordinary human motives and laws. As to the Superman, Professor Rogers's conclusion is: In spite of its show of the scientific temper, this doctrine of the Superman reveals at bottom the most vicious fault of idealism, by quarrelling with reality, and despairing of any result unless it can be provided with a new race of men to work upon it represents the childish demand for a ready-made and finished goodness, created outright by a piece of machinery. And furthermore, such a theory suggests an attitude towards existing men which bears out in some measure the doubt that has already been raised about Mr. Shaw's moral ideal on the side of its human and personal quality. The premise of Mr. Shaw's doctrine is the general worthlessness and incapacity for improvement of men as we know them." The real value of Mr. Shaw, concludes the Professor, lies in his "call to clear self-scrutiny and consistency in our social ideals. To force men to look below the labels to the reality—if he can do this, Mr. Shaw's exaggerations may well be forgiven."

A NOVEL MUNICIPAL TAX.

The Paris Municipal Council has decided to impose a tax on all advertising circulars and other printed matter circulated gratuitously in the streets. Each sheet distributed will henceforth have to bear a Municipal stamp, which will cost from a halfpenny upwards, according to the size of the sheet. It is expected that the new tax will yield some revenue, but that it will enormously diminish the distribution of circulars, which had become a serious nuisance on the principal boulevards. A member of the Municipal Council has now given notice that he will bring forward a scheme for taxing the advertising transparencies and cinematographs which attract such crowds, to the grievous obstruction of traffic, in certain Paris streets in the evening.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhoea, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

A QUESTION OF TEXTURES.

So far one understands, writes a Paris correspondent, that shot velvet is among the favourites. It will be used for coats and skirts chiefly and fur will be the chief trimming. Light woollen materials with a hair line of white or some other shade are also to be worn, and there is to be a continuation of the fashion of mixing two materials; velvet and Liberty, velvet and fine cloth and velvet and moire.

PAISLEY SHAWL MATERIALS.

Paisley shawl materials are also to play an important part for evening cloaks, and they will in many cases have deep, soft fur collars and be lined with amber mousseline. Black satin which has been so much used for coats and skirts, will also be in favour for long coats, with no trimming but a handsome fastening of silk cords set low down in the skirt of the coat. For autumn wear they will be lined with white frieze, and later on fur coats cut on the same lines will take their place, even to the sailor collar which now marks them so distinctly. The frieze with which these coats are to be lined will also be used for walking coats and skirts, and already a very big man in the Rue de la Paix is making striped freize costumes in soft tones of green and brown, with velvet or moire collars and cuffs and olive-shaped buttons of velvet or moire.

SMART HATS.

The hats worn with these simple tailor-mades are to be very smart indeed, and they promise to be higher in the crown and less wide in the brim. As to the form of the costume, it will have a short plain skirt which will look slim and straight, but which will have wide flat under-pleats and wide single box-pleats behind to give ease for walking. The coat promises to be short also; in fact the idea is to construct a very practical neat little suit which will look smart and yet be capable of weathering a shower, a thing which cannot be said of the dainty moire and Liberty costumes we have had this summer.

THE LAW OF HARMONY.

The great point in choosing these costumes—as, indeed, in choosing any toilette—is to take special care that the whole is harmonious, from the tip of the toe to the topmost plume of the hat. A very well-dressed American woman said once that in America women went crazy about the "latest thing," and in England they were inclined to forget the whole effect of a toilette on the value of one detail, whereas the really well-dressed Frenchwoman always bears in mind the fact that she must aim at being a complete picture, and for nothing no earth would she carry a bag which clashed with her gown. For this reason it is necessary at every change of season to readjust the details of one's wardrobe with care. Handbags, gloves, shoes, neck ornaments, and jewellery should be looked over and adopted to the new fashions, which in their turn should be adopted to each individual, if women are to be looked upon as reasoning creatures. In many cases, alas! it is the other way round, and hence the outcry against the fashions of to-day. Such an outcry, too! Great writers, popular painters, caricaturists, and the whole army of critics have risen up in their anger and called us foolish. The worst of it is we cannot honestly deny the accusation, for we know that several women have fallen in the streets and been severely hurt merely because their skirts were so tight they could not get out of the way of a passing vehicle quickly enough. Happily, all this is changing rapidly and the autumn will see us greatly improved.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours, ending at 6 a. m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	4	2	9
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	0	0	17
C Market Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	0	0	17
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	3	1	12
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	0	0	23
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	0	17
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	11
Harbour	0	0	0
Hospital	0	2	15
Total	8	5	121
This day last year	7	4	39

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.
August 8th 1910.

Ward.	Alive.	Dead	Found Infected.
A	98	35	0
B	150	55	3
B	134	124	7
C	83	29	5
D	83	20	1
E	150	22	0
E	102	58	2
F	36	9	2
G	29	0	0
Total	864	352	20
Total killed to date rats	...	...	1,216

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It is twice as good
BAG CIGARETTE PAPER
BEST and PUREST
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A Sore Throat.

The quickest way to get rid of it—the simples and surest—no bother, no trouble, is to rub in Little's Oriental Balm and wrap up the throat with flannel. Will remove all aches and pains caused by a cold, a strain, or over-exertion. One trial will prove its merits and you will never again be without it. Handy when children have whooping cough, bronchitis and chest-colds; requires but little hand rubbing on children. Any night your child may waken with croup. Death cluthes tightly on the tender throat and you are helpless. Be prepared. Keep a bottle of Little's Oriental Balm in your room. A moment's brisk rubbing on the throat and chest, and you have the croup under control In a few minutes the healing liquids have driven the cold out; the child is cured, as suddenly as croup comes on. Sold at Re. 1 per bottle. Of all Chemists and Medicine Vendors.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A PLUCKY PRINCE.

PRINCE Alexander of Teck, who has just been appointed by King George to the Grand Presidency of the League of Mercy, has all the geniality, good-nature, and pluck of the Teck family. He is a Prince whose income compels him to a life of economy, but, like his father before him, he is never anything but cheery. "Here am I," the latter, once said, "the grandfather of a future King of England—meaning the new Prince of Wales—"and how much money do you think I have to last me for another month?—fourteen and eightpence!" The Prince's instincts are military. He was trained at the Royal Military College, Sandhurst, and 1888, joined the 17th Lancers, promotion following very quickly. He is no merely ornamental soldier, but a dashing fighter, who won his way to his present rank by sheer hard work in war and steadfast attention to duty in time of peace. In the Matabele campaign and the Boer war he showed himself "a first-class fightingman," taking the rough with the smooth and the rest of the risks with the most reckless of our soldiers out there. More than once he was mentioned in dispatches, was granted the D.S.O., and earned all and more than he got.

ALICE IN WONDERLAND.

Princess Alexander of Teck has also been honoured by her brother-in-law, the King, by being appointed Lady President of the League. She is a daughter of the late Duke of Albany, and is sister to the reigning Duke of Saxe-Coburg. All sorts of stories of foreign aspirants to her hand were told before her engagement to Prince Alexander, but her marriage gave general satisfaction in England, where it had been hoped that she would remain to grace the country to which she is so devotedly attached. Unlike most members of the Royal Family, music is not one of the Princess Alice's hobbies, but she draws and paints with great skill. She has a sense of humour rare in womankind, and few people know how intensely amusing she can be. It is said that in her early youth, one of the great trials of her mother and governesses was her hearty laugh, which the severest look always failed to quell. In those days she was known as "Alice in Wonderland" because of her passionate devotion to Lewis Carroll's works. She is superlatively charitable in spite of her limited income, and devotes a great deal of time to personal philanthropy. One of the most interesting wedding presents received by the Princess was a diamond necklace of superb beauty. Its great interest lay in the fact that it was subscribed for by King George and Queen Mary (then Prince and Princess of Wales), the Duke and Duchess of Fife, the Prince and Princess Charles of Denmark, the Duke and Duchess of Teck, and Prince Francis of Teck—a rare combination.

THE DUCHESS OF MARLBOROUGH.

Of the many Anglo-American peeresses, quite one of the most distinguished is the Duchess of Marlborough, who has been making some outspoken remarks on the question of marriage and education. Ever since she came to England as a bride, she has thrown herself body and soul into social work of every description. But long before that even her Grace was already a social force in New York, where she put many of her organising talents to practical purposes. She was instrumental, for instance, in founding the first club for workroom girls in the States, a club which has since prospered, and which now numbers some hundreds of members.

BLENHEIM PALACE.

Upon Blenheim Palace, the Duchess has brought to bear much of her artistic personality. Among the many innovations she has introduced is an American bower, which, perhaps, would be better described as a floral tunnel. It is very long and narrow, and arched over with honeysuckle, clematis, and clustering rambler rose. At intervals, the bower is widened to form alcoves for seats, and one can imagine nothing more delightful than to sit among the honeysuckle and watch, between the cluster of roses, the river which winds its way through the greensward below. The Duchess also introduced a small menagerie of wild animals, and has special cages and heated kennels built for them. Gazelles, vultures, snakes, chimpanzees, and pelicans were introduced, and, after her Grace's tour to the Nile district some years ago, a number of other rare animals were added to the collection, making it now one of the best private zoos in the kingdom.

LORD BRASSEY AS A YACHTSMAN.

There are few men who carry their years lighter than Lord Brassey, who, at the age of seventy-four, is shortly to start upon another trip to Canada in the Sunbeam. The Sunbeam has already, if she never sailed another knot a record career in sea annals, having covered considerably over 300,000 knots. Many of her voyages have been made famous by the pen of Lord Brassey's first wife, the gifted writer who died at sea under poignant circumstance many years ago. Nor is this to be Lord Brassey's first trip to Canada; he accomplished a similar trip some years ago on that occasion travelling a distance of 7,085 miles of sea in a few hours less than thirty-five days. "To lovers of sailing," his lordship wrote on his return home, "yachts capable of cruising under sail offer great advantages over full-powered vessels. Whether in the Navy or the pleasure fleet, rigged vessels serve to rear up seamen of that hardy breed which we see disappearing with so much regret."

HIS FONDNESS FOR CRICKET.

After yachting Lord Brassey's favourite recreation is cricket. On the magnificent grounds surrounding his beautiful Sussex seat matches are frequently held during the season. Of one of these fights his lordship once told a capital story. It appears that there was a scarcity of available talent, with the result that it was necessary to secure one of Lord Brassey's footmen as umpire. In due course, his lordship himself went in, and a local bowler was put on. The second ball he stopped with his leg, and the cry was raised, "How's that?" It was the footman who had to answer, and turning to his master, he exclaimed, in a half-apologetic tone "I'm afraid I must say, 'Not at home,' your lordship." "Not at home?" dried Lord Brassey. 'What do you mean?" "Well, then, if you will have it, the butler made answer, "I mean you are hout."

HIGH PRIEST OF THE BURNS CULT.

On the 29th ultimo, Lord Rosebery reopened the renovated Auld Brig of Ayr, which have been closed for more than two years, undergoing the repairs necessary to secure its safety and stability as part of a public highway. One of Burn's best poems was on the "Brigs of Ayr," and the success of the preservation scheme owes much to the eloquent pleading of the Laird of Dalmeny. Lord Rosebery has well-earned the title to be regarded as orator-in-chief and high priest of the Burns cult; for, during the last thirty years, no ceremony connected with the poet's memory has been considered complete without his inspiring presence. As far back as April 1882 we find the noble Lord unveiling a Burns statue—by Mrs. D. O. Hill, sister of Sir Noel Paton—in the town of Dumfries, where the poet died in July 1796.

LONDON'S MEMORIALS OF BURNS.

London has two memorials of Burns. There is the familiar statue on the Victoria Embankment, which was the gift of a London Scot, and executed by Sir John Hull. This was unveiled by Lord Rosebery on July 26th, 1884. In March of the following year he was called upon to unveil a bust of the Scottish poet in Poets' Corner, Westminster Abbey. In July 1896, the centenary of the death of Burns was celebrated by the Burns Clubs of Scotland. Lord Rosebery, on that occasion, delivered two magnificent orations on the genius and memory of the poet—beginning his theme in Dumfries in the afternoon and completing it in Glasgow as a great public gathering in the evening. In September of the same year he unveiled a statue—by Pomeroy—in the town of Paisley.

THE "CHAP WITH THE SWORD."

The custodian of the quaint old institution known as St. Mary's Hospital, Chichester, which has been visited by many royalties, is an old soldier, who, among his treasures, gives a prominent place upon the wall to a picture of Lieut-Gen. Sir R. S. S. Baden-Powell. The General is depicted mounted on a fiery steed waving a huge sword over his head as he leads his men to battle. A visitor who was recently shown over the Hospital was taken afterwards into the custodian's lodge, and, while examining picture-postcards, was struck by the warlike picture. "Who's that ugly chap with the sword?" he inquired. The custodian explained that it was the great "B.-P," and added that that celebrity would not feel flattered to hear such a description of himself. When the visitor had gone, the custodian went to look at his signature in the visitors, book. It was "R. S. S. Baden-Powell."

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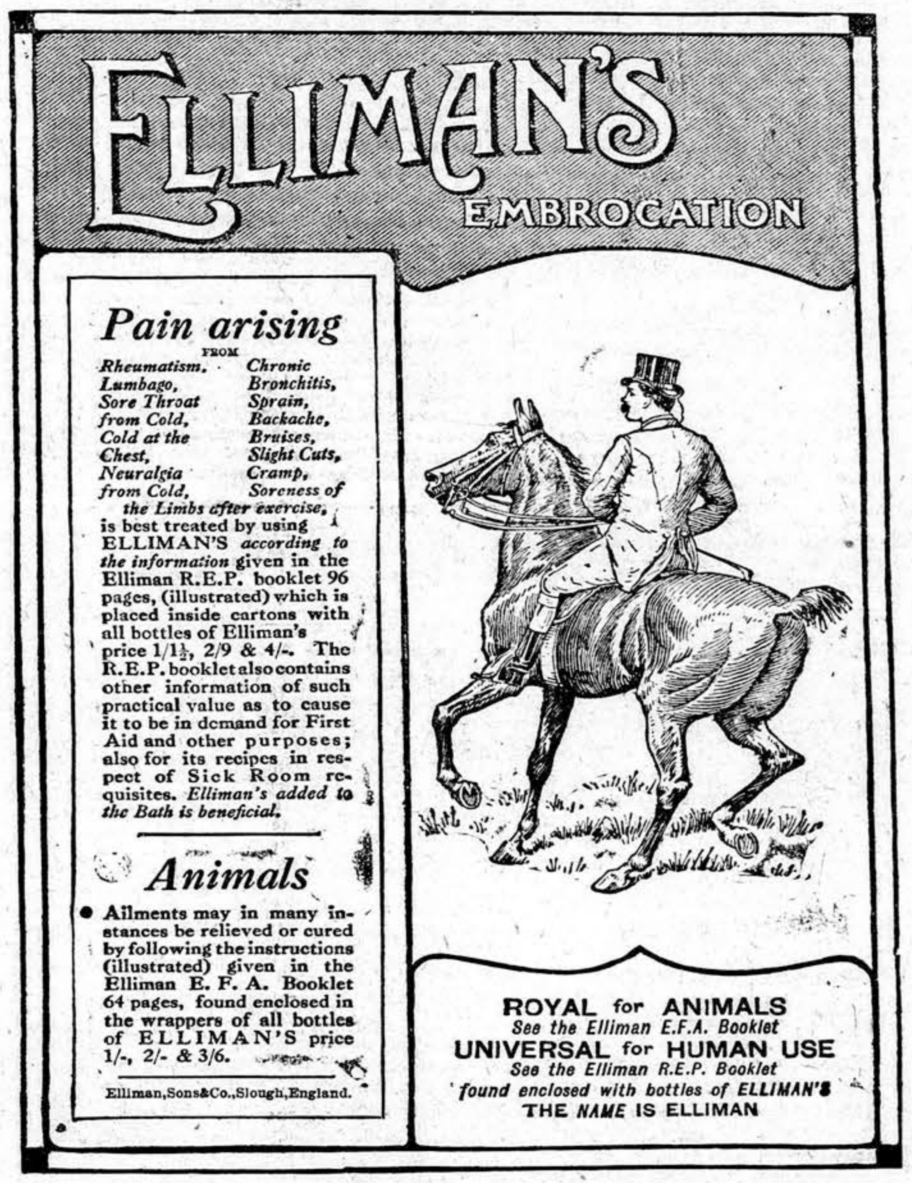

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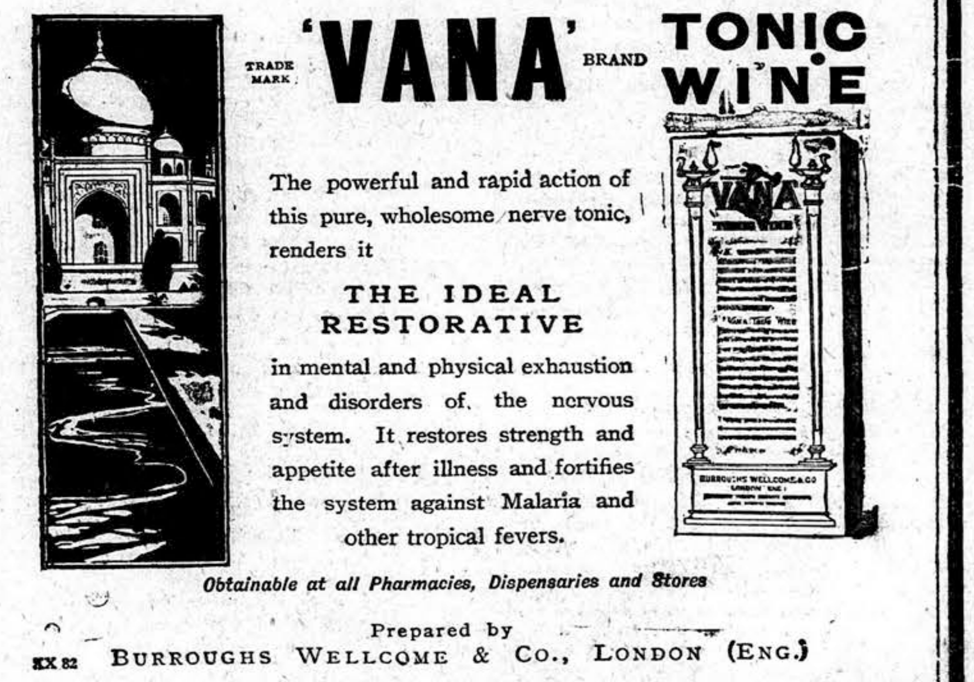

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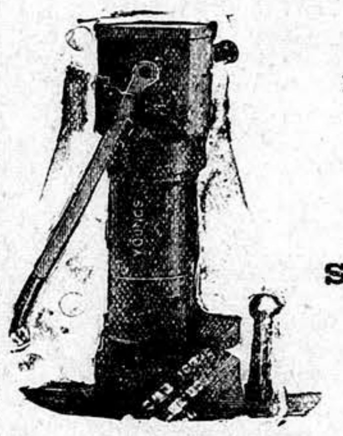

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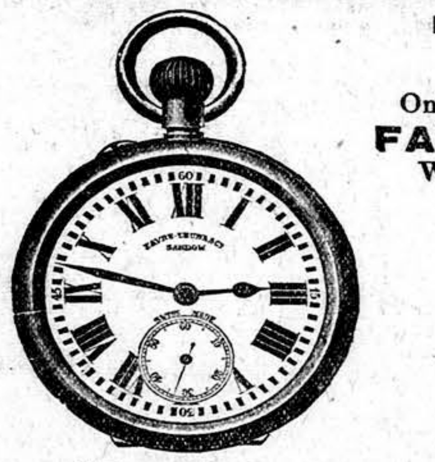

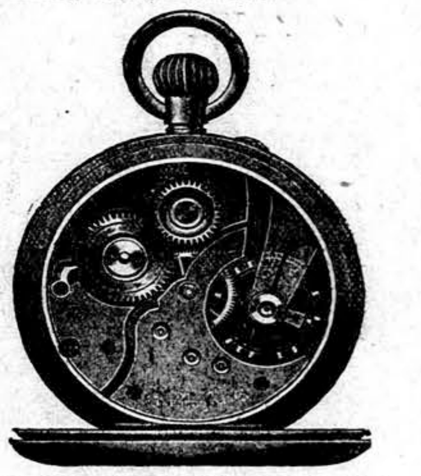

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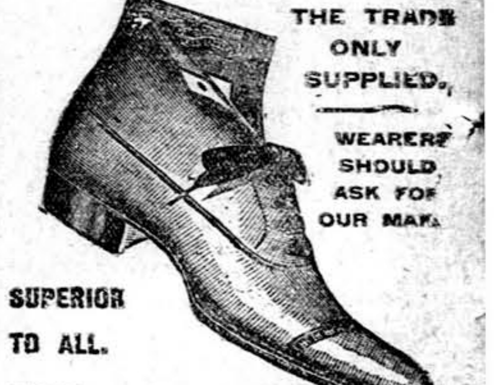

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